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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-035

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-035

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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**Prince Ranariddh's Jakarta Statement Reported**  
*BK2202053089 (Clandestine) Voice of the National  
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT21 Feb 89*

[Text] When the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchean [CGDK] delegations arrived in Jakarta to attend the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] on 18 February, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, on behalf of our CGDK, made a statement, the main contents of which are as follows:

After expressing profound thanks, on behalf of the CGDK headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—president of the entire DK—to His Excellency President Suharto and the friendly Indonesian Government and people who have steadfastly supported the Cambodian people's struggle for national liberation, Prince Norodom Ranariddh stated that as a victim of foreign aggression and occupation, we have unreservedly sought and will continue to seek to make contributions to the search for an overall and fair political settlement which will promote the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia under strict and effective international control and supervision; a genuine national reconciliation through the formation of an interim quadripartite Cambodian coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; and the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination.

We are ready to participate in any meeting at any place providing it can formulate a solution for the Cambodian problem within the above-mentioned spirit. In conjunction with the Cambodian people's sacred wish, we are prepared to fully cooperate with the participants in the JIM 2 to achieve a comprehensive and permanent political settlement of the long-standing Cambodian problem which has caused extreme suffering to the Cambodian people and deadlocked the process of restoring peace and stability in the region. It is in this spirit that we strongly believe that the five-point peace proposal put forward by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—leader of the Cambodian nation—and the detailed modalities of application of the proposal have explicitly made provision for concrete and practicable measures applicable to the following issues:

- Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia under strict and effective control and supervision of international mechanism.
- The gradual reduction of military aid to the four Cambodian parties. The aid will be completely cut-off concurrently with the completion of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.
- National reconciliation through the formation of a provisional quadripartite coalition government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in the spirit of mutual respect and non-elimination of one another.
- The prevention of the DK party from monopolizing power, thus promoting a comprehensive and fair political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The active response to the above-mentioned peace proposal from all the participants in JIM-2—especially from the countries involved in the conflict would certainly bring about success. We sincerely hope that our drive and the efforts of all the countries which love peace and national independence will prevail over injustice and restore durable peace and stability in the region.

**Second Jakarta Informal Meetings Summarized**  
*BK2202124789 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
1132 GMT22 Feb 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Feb 22 —The second Jakarta informal meeting, JIM-2, which opened in the wake of the working group's session on Feb 16-18 was closed Tuesday evening after two days' working in the spirit of regional cooperation and mutual understanding. In his closing speech, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas summed up the meeting and highlighted the great efforts and constructive spirit of the participating delegations in narrowing down differences and broadening areas of agreement for the common goal of reaching a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and ensuring peace in Southeast Asia. The meeting issued a consensus statement of the chairman of the meeting, which reaffirmed the two key questions of a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and agreed to the three main points which are closely interlinked in the international aspect of a solution to the Kampuchea question: withdrawal of all the remaining Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, prevention of the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and of civil war in Kampuchea after the Vietnamese troop pullout; and cessation of all outside interference and military aid to the Kampuchean factions.

The meeting agreed to the need to work out concrete measures for the realization of those points, and to form an effective international control mechanism to monitor, supervise and control all the three processes mentioned above. An international conference will be convened to ensure implementation of what has been agreed upon regarding the settlement of the Kampuchea issue.

The meeting agreed on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia, and welcomed all those countries in Southeast Asia which signed the Bali Treaty in 1976, considering this to be an expression of their desire for reaching the common objective of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

On the internal aspect of the Kampuchea issue, the meeting acknowledged the remaining differences between the Kampuchean sides, and reaffirmed the principle that the internal affairs of Kampuchea must be settled by the Kampucheans themselves. The meeting welcomed a continuation of negotiations among the Kampuchean parties and proposed that within four months or sooner the Kampuchean sides should inform the JIM chairman of the results of their negotiations, so that decision could be made on the basis of these results to continue the JIM process to solve the Kampuchea issue.

All delegations agreed with the chairman's statement.

Representatives of the Son Sann and Sihanouk factions also agreed to the content of the chairman's statement, while representatives of the Khmer Rouge said that the chairman's statement did not reflect their proposals hence they claimed the right to have reservations about some points.

The meeting wound up in a joyful atmosphere, confident in the success of regional cooperation, and hopeful that the results of the meeting would contribute to pushing the advance to a political solution to the Kampuchea issue, in the interests of the Kampuchean people and of all Southeast Asian countries, and of lasting peace in the region.

**Nguyen Co Thach on Talks With PRC**

BK2202025389 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Feb 89 pp 1, 3

[By Somphong Kittinaradon and Tom Nagorski]

[Text] Jakarta—Vietnam's Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach said yesterday the second round of Sino-Vietnamese talks on the Kampuchean problem and normalization of bilateral ties will take place soon, perhaps even late next month.

In an interview with a restricted group of journalists, Thach said the two sides are still working out the time and venue of the follow-up meeting to talks held during Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Nho Dinh Liem's recent visit to Beijing.

He said an agreement was reached during Liem's talks with his Chinese counterpart to hold a second round of talks. It has been reported that Thach will visit China after Liem's visit.

Thach said the Chinese agreed that foreign aid to the Khmer resistance forces would be terminated the day the final Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea, presumably at the end of September.

But he denied that Vietnam had dropped all other conditions but the cessation of foreign arms supplies for the early withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

"We stick to our position at JIM I (the first Jakarta Informal Meeting held last July) and we maintain the same position at JIM II. There is no change to our position," he said.

In Thach's assessment, the ongoing process of Sino-Soviet rapprochement has not affected Vietnam's outlook on the Kampuchean question.

"When two elephants clash, they will hurt the grass; but when they become friends, the grass will not be damaged," he said.

Thach said he believes the Chinese are seeking normalization with the Soviet Union because of US-Soviet accommodation, which made it more difficult, if not impossible, for Beijing to exploit confrontations between the two superpowers.

He said the international situation also prompted China to want to see an end to the Kampuchean conflict and suggested that China no longer regards the Kampuchean issue as important as it has in the past.

He also urged regional countries and the four Kampuchean factions to prevent the conflicts from being exploited by outside powers.

On Vietnamese-Soviet relations, Thach confirmed a report that the massive Soviet aid to Vietnam will expire in 1990, but added that it will be renewed without any reductions.

He refused to say if the terms attached to the new five year aid package will be less favourable to Vietnam, though he admitted that Moscow expects the aid to be more effectively managed.

Thach confirmed earlier reports that Vietnam will open Cam Ranh Bay's naval facilities to freighters of other nations than the Soviet Union.

He clarified that the widening of access would not be tied to the Kampuchean conflict. "It's just a reflection of our sovereignty and territorial integrity over it (Cam Ranh Bay)," he said.

Thach also outlined Vietnam's position on the Kampuchean conflict:

- The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by September 1989 will take place within the context of a political solution, partial or comprehensive.
- A partial solution means the settlement of the external aspect of the Kampuchean problem.
- There are two key issues in the external aspect of the problem: the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, which has been settled in principle, and the prevention of the recurrence of the Khmer Rouge regime in Kampuchea, which was discussed at JIM II.
- Vietnam supports the People's Republic of Kampuchea's proposals on measures to prevent the Khmer Rouge's return to power. The measures call for the immediate cessation of arms supplies to Khmer Rouge forces 24 hours after a Kampuchean accord goes into effect, and the gradual reduction of aid to the other resistance forces to be accomplished by the end of September.

Other measures include condemning the notorious Khmer Rouge leaders and the dissolution of the Kampuchean border camps, which he claimed are used for military purposes by the resistance forces.

- The internal aspect will be left to the four Khmer factions to resolve and, according to a draft statement released later last night, they will meet within four months to iron out their differences and report the results to the chairman of JIM II.
- Thach refused to say whether he would support the proposal suggesting the four Khmer factions choose Bangkok as the venue of their next meeting. "Don't quarrel about the physical aspect ... It's an internal affair of the Khmer factions," he said.
- He said Vietnam's Prime Minister Do Muoi will visit Thailand, adding that Prime Minister Chatchai Chunchawan will visit Vietnam as well. The schedules have yet to be worked out, he said.

#### **Nguyen Co Thach Terms Meeting Successful**

*BK2202095189 Jakarta ANTARA in English  
0933 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 22 (ANTARA)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has stated here that he felt happy with the results of the just concluded second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM-II) and expressed the hope that further discussions on the Kampuchean issue could take place by next July at the latest.

"It's been a big success," he told a joint press conference at the end of the three-day deliberations.

He said that he had told several Indonesian journalists in Hanoi that he was optimistic that the JIM-II would be 50 percent successful. "But upon my arrival at Sukarno-Hatta airport my optimism had risen to 90 percent," he added.

On the second day of the meeting, he went on, his optimism reversed into pessimism as there were some sharp differences among the Kampuchean warring factions and Vietnam itself.

Thanks to the continuous efforts by Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, the meeting reached a 19-point consensus which marked the successful conclusion of the JIM-II.

He also disclosed that he would soon make consultation meetings with Prime Minister Hun Sen from the Vietnam-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Laotian foreign minister to discuss the continuation of the JIM.

On Tuesday evening delegates to the JIM-II were the guests of honour in a reception hosted by Metropolitan Jakarta Governor Wiyogo Atmodarminto at Ancol here.

#### **Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan News Conferences**

*BK2202090689 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian  
0700 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh considers the second Jakarta informal meeting—JIM 2—an important

achievement. Khieu Samphan expressed optimism that a total political resolution to the Cambodian conflict will be achieved after the JIM 2 talks.

The statements made by the two leaders of the warring Cambodian factions were issued during separate news conferences this morning in Jakarta.

Answering newsmen's questions, Hun Sen said one of the major obstacles to the Kampuchean problem will be lifted, that is, the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea in September this year, once a political resolution has been achieved. Otherwise, the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea by December 1990. The only problem which remains is the prevention of the Pol Pot regime's comeback in Cambodia. This issue will be discussed by the four warring factions in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, Khieu Samphan stated that within the framework of the quadripartite government in Cambodia his faction, being the strongest faction among the other three warring factions, proposed that each [army] faction should be represented by 10,000 persons. Khieu Samphan also stated that Pol Pot has withdrawn from political and military activities.

Answering the newsmen's questions, Khieu Samphan said the future government of Cambodia, after a political resolution has been achieved, will be one of national reconciliation and his faction will not practice the old-style (?administration).

Meanwhile, in a joint press statement issued in Jakarta this morning, the three warring factions of the CGDK expressed their gratitude to President Suharto, the people of Indonesia, and Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who has been selfless in his effort to seek a total political resolution to the Kampuchean conflict.

According to the three factions, efforts taken by Indonesia to end the Kampuchean people's sufferings will not be forgotten. [passage omitted]

#### **Further on News Conferences**

*BK2202093489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT  
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 22 (AFP)—A top Khmer Rouge leader Wednesday [22 February] implicitly called on China and Thailand not to cease support to Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese factions as efforts are made to achieve a Cambodian settlement.

"China has been supporting us for 10 years," said Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge's chief negotiator in the peace efforts.

"Now that the situation is very bleak for Vietnam, we believe that Thailand and other countries will not be so naive as to cease support for the resistance forces," he added.



China and Thailand are the main military backers of a coalition grouping the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge with two anticommunist movements led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Vietnam invaded Cambodia 10 years ago, ousting a Marxist Khmer Rouge regime under the leadership of Pol Pot held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of civilians and installing a client regime in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Khieu Samphan was talking to reporters after attending regional talks here on Cambodia which ended Tuesday.

Hanoi and Phnom Penh have agreed to a gradual cessation of outside aid to the U.N.-backed [as received] anti-Vietnamese coalition within the framework of a settlement also including a Vietnamese troop withdrawal, saying they were making a concession to bolster prospects for peace in Cambodia.

But both Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen have considerably reduced the scope of that move by insisting that the Khmer Rouge, the military muscle of the alliance, be treated separately.

Mr. Thach and Mr. Hun Sen, singling out measures to prevent a return to power by the Khmer Rouge as a key to a solution, have said that outside aid to the Khmer Rouge would have to be halted "immediately."

Outside aid to the two non-communist resistance factions could be diminished in parallel with the Vietnamese pullout, they said.

Vietnam and Phnom Penh have said that Hanoi's troops would be withdrawn by the end of September even without agreement over power-sharing between the warring Cambodian factions if a settlement were arrived at on the international aspects of the conflict, including Hanoi's pullout and the cutoff of outside aid to the various Cambodian factions.

The resistance fields some 50,000 fighters, more than half of them Khmer Rouge. Hanoi says it has 50,000 troops in Cambodia, while latest U.S. estimates put the number at between 60,000 and 70,000.

Talking to correspondents at the outset of the talks here, Mr. Hun Sen hinted that Thailand had offered guarantees towards a cessation of its aid to the resistance during his talks last month in Bangkok with Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunnhawan.

The Jakarta talks involved representatives of the resistance, Vietnam and its Indochinese allies Laos and Phnom Penh, and the non-communist Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which groups Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Thailand, allowing the anti-Hanoi Cambodian factions to use sanctuaries along its border with Cambodia to infiltrate guerrillas into that country, has spearheaded opposition within ASEAN against Vietnam's military intervention.

But Mr. Hun Sen's unprecedented visit to Bangkok was seen as evidence of a change of policy towards Hanoi-led communist Indochina, which Mr. Chatchai has said he wants to see transformed from a battlefield into a marketplace for Thai goods.

#### Sitthi, ASEAN Express Satisfaction

BK2202024589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
22 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Jakarta—Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday that he and ASEAN member states were satisfied with the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM].

"There are no winners. There are no losers. I'm satisfied, ASEAN is satisfied and so is everybody," said ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi at the end of the meeting.

He said, however, that the resistance factions, particularly the Khmer Rouge, could be unhappy with the results of the talks because the "consensus statement" also included a provision calling for the "prevention of the genocidal policies and practices of the Pol Pot regime."

ACM Sitthi said the Khmer Rouge had verbally agreed during the meeting that it would not allow this to be repeated but felt uneasy at seeing the phrase put into writing in the statement.

Generally, the minister said he was happy because the meeting provided comprehensive groundwork in paving the way for all parties concerned to work towards a political settlement to the Khmer conflict.

"What is more certain is that we will be able to see a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by September 30," he said.

He said he hoped the four Khmer factions would continue their discussions to solve their internal conflict as they had agreed during the meeting.

The consensus statement called on the four Khmer factions to inform the JIM 2 chairman on the results of their talks in four months' time. "The time frame agreed upon by the four factions will spur enthusiasm among them to meet and discuss their problems. At the same time, Vietnam will also help urge Hun Sen to join the negotiations," ACM Sitthi said.

But he said he still doubted whether all the written pledges made in the consensus statement would be kept.

He was optimistic, however, that the changing global situation and economic hardships in Vietnam would force Hanoi to seek an early solution to the problem.

He said the consensus statement continues to recognise Prince Norodom Sihanouk as leader of an "interim quadripartite authority for national reconciliation."

Although China and the Soviet Union still had some different views over this interim body, the problem was expected to be solved during the Sino-Soviet summit in May, he said.

### **Hanoi Reports Talks Conclusion**

*BK2202065789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
0500 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Following the meeting of its working group from 16 to 18 February, the JIM 2 concluded with fine success on the night of 21 February, after 2 days of intensive meetings filled with a spirit of regional cooperation and mutual understanding.

Summing up the meeting at its closing session, Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister and the meeting chairman, pointed out the great efforts and constructive spirit of various delegations aimed at narrowing divergent views and broadening similar views with the common objective of reaching a political solution to the Cambodian issue and the question of peace in Southeast Asia.

The conference passed the meeting chairman's consensus statement. The content of the statement reaffirms the two pivotal issues for a political solution to the Cambodian issue and, at the same time, agrees that there are three closely interlinked main points in the international aspect of the solution on Cambodia. These three points are the withdrawal of all remaining Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot regime as well as the move to rekindle a civil war in Cambodia after the Vietnamese troop pullout, and the cessation of all outside intervention and all outside military aid to various Cambodian factions.

The conference agreed that concrete measures must be formulated for implementation; that an effective international control mechanism must be established to monitor, supervise, and control the three aforesaid processes; and that an international conference must be held to ensure all agreements have been reached on the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

The conference agreed on the move to establish a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality in Southeast Asia, and welcomed all Southeast Asian countries which signed the Bali Treaty in 1976 to participate, considering this as a manifestation of these countries' desire to achieve the common objective—peace, friendship, and cooperation.

With regard to the internal aspect of the Cambodian issue, the conference noted that there still remain differences among the Cambodian factions, and reaffirmed the principle that all internal problems of Cambodia must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves.

The conference welcomed the continued negotiations by various Cambodian factions and said that within 4 months they would inform the JIM chairman of the results of these negotiations so, on that basis, the process of JIM could be continued to solve the Cambodian issue.

All the delegations reached identity of views on the chairman's statement. Representatives of the Son Sann and Sihanouk factions also subscribed to the content of the chairman's statement. Only the Khmer Rouge representatives said that this statement did not reflect their proposals and asked for the right to retain some points.

The conference ended amid a lively and elated atmosphere full of confidence in the success of regional cooperation and with the hope that the results of this meeting would help to speed up a political solution to the Cambodian issue, thereby meeting the interests of the Cambodian people and all countries in Southeast Asia and bring about lasting peace for the region.

### **Talks End in 'Stalemate'**

*BK2202022989 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Feb 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Somphong Kittinaradon and Tom Nagorski]

[Text] Jakarta—The Kampuchean peace talks that were intended to provide a breakthrough to the 10-year-old Kampuchean conflict ended last night in a stalemate because of the persisting basic differences among the four warring Kampuchean factions.

The Kampucheans, who took opposing stands on how to bring peace to their country, failed to reach common ground on either the "external" or "internal" aspects of the problem.

Three days of inconclusive talks ended with the presentation of a "Consensus Statement" drafted by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, chairman of the Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM II).

The five-page document lists seven areas discussed during the talks, together with Alatas' recommendation that the four Khmer factions meet among themselves within the next four months.

The paper gives no timetable or venue for such a meeting, and at a press conference last night Alatas said the factions had not committed themselves to any talks in the near future.

In a protest to the "Consensus Paper", the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) circulated its own draft statement on JIM II during the news conference. The Kampucheans tried without success to have Alatas include their document in the final communiqué.



Alatas and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach spoke to reporters from a long and otherwise empty dais, using the same hopeful but abstract language which characterized their public statements throughout these talks.

"We have met, and we have tried very hard to narrow the differences," Alatas said.

"We have sat down and achieved what we believe to be progress."

The "Consensus Paper" makes no mention of any points which could be read as a compromise between the Vietnamese-backed People's Republic of Kampuchea's (PRK) seven-point peace plan and the CGDK's five-point peace proposal.

The seven areas mentioned in the Alatas paper include:

- the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces "within the context of an overall solution",
- the "prevention of the recurrence of genocidal politics",
- the "cessation of all foreign interference and external arms supplies to the opposing Kampuchean forces",
- the establishment of an "International Control Mechanism (ICM)",
- the "Internal Aspect" of the Kampuchean question,
- the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia",
- and the eventual convening of an international conference to guarantee the terms of any political settlements.

There did, however, appear to be minor "break-throughs" in two areas of contention.

In the evolution of an acceptable phrase to describe the linking of a troop withdrawal with the cessation of foreign aid to the resistance, the paper says the factions should agree to a cessation of aid which is "synchronized" with a pullout timetable. The CGDK paper released last night used the same wording, though the linkage was not presented as an actual agreement.

On the question of the nature of the international control body, Alatas said both sides had made progress by agreeing that the control force be "lightly armed ... with the required components to insure its operational effectiveness". Still unresolved are the size, the national composition of the forces, and the level of engagements the group might undertake—as well as the question of United Nations' involvement.

Alatas said he asked the PRK and CGDK to meet and attempt to keep the peace process in motion, but he admitted that the date, venue and participants for such talks would be a matter of future discussions by the rival factions.

While Alatas spoke, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told THE NATION that he hoped the Khmer parties would make such arrangement as soon as possible.

"Thailand and ASEAN want the four Khmer factions to meet again as soon as possible, and frequently," Sitthi said. "Whether they meet before or after the Sino-Soviet summit (scheduled for May) does not matter."

He said the meeting could take place either in Bangkok or any other capital and such meeting would focus on the framework written in the "Consensus Paper".

Sitthi said Thai delegates tried hard to pull elements that would effect Thailand out of Alatas statement.

Alatas told reporters that CGDK and PRK representatives were unable to attend the evening news conference because they had to prepare for a farewell dinner. But faction members were scattered about the rear of the briefing room at the Hotel Indonesia.

"There is no reason why we were not there," PRK representative Hor Nam Hong said. "We will say what we have to say tomorrow (today) morning."

The CGDK gave no reason for missing the conference and failed to schedule a separate briefing. But various sources within the three resistance groups said they had not been happy with the final outcome of the talks.

"We will accept a meeting of the resistance factions only if Prince Norodom Sihanouk leads the meetings, and if he does not, then there might as well not be a meeting," said Roland Eng of the FUNCINPEC [National Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction of the CGDK.

The paper circulated by the CGDK contained no new attacks on the PRK, but instead charged that Chairman Alatas had ignored the group's request to add to the main document which Alatas prepared.

"This last document had been elaborated by all the three components of the CGDK during the whole night of 20 February 1989 in a spirit of full cooperation," the CGDK paper said. "We, however, regret to know that our sincere efforts remain useless."

The paper repeated requests that the control "mechanism" include United Nations' participation, and called for an "interim quadripartite government of national reconciliation in Kampuchea". It did not specifically ask that the PRK government be dismantled prior to the establishment of such a government, though that demand has been implicit in all its previous statements.

The PRK stood firmly against the above conditions and presumably objected to their inclusion in Alatas' "Consensus Paper."

Earlier in the day, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Thach admitted that the "Consensus Paper" had not met his criteria for a "settlement" and that his country's troop withdrawal remained on hold.

"It is not too late," Thach said. "The deadline is seven months away. We will await the good progress of their (the factions') further efforts."

### Assessments of Jakarta Informal Meeting

#### Factions Differences Discussed

BK2102014589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
21 Feb 89 p 3

["Analysis" by Anurat Maniphan and Banyat Thatsaniyawet in Jakarta]

[Text] The second Jakarta Informal Meeting (JIM II) ends today with a clearer picture of the position of rival factions and little doubt that a comprehensive solution of the 10-year conflict is still out of reach.

On the eve of the meeting's last full stop, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that the four Kampuchean factions are still taking "different routes" and travelling in "different cars."

The three factions of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) have the "same destination," he said.

All four groups want an "independent, neutral country, but they have taken different routes in different cars," he said.

The idea is to help the four Khmer solve the problem among themselves without becoming "too involved," he said.

A main concern is to ensure that elections in Kampuchea are "clean and fair" so that Khmer can choose their own leaders, he said.

The CGDK and the PRK differ on two key issues: The withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the interim administrative machinery that would organise general elections.

The CGDK demands an unconditional withdrawal according to a specific timetable and verified by a United Nations international control mechanism [ICM-UN].

Vietnam and the PRK link the withdrawal with cessation of support for the Khmer resistance, non-return of the "genocidal Pol Pot regime" and removal of some 300,000 Kampuchean refugees from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

PRK Prime Minister Hun Sen, who is also Foreign Minister, in a speech at the opening of JIM II on Sunday, for the first time demanded the cessation of military support to "Pol Potists" the minute a ceasefire takes effect 24 hours after signing an agreement on Kampuchea.

Mr Hun Sen said Vietnamese troops could be withdrawn "according to a timetable agreed upon between Kampuchea and Vietnam."

He continued to reject a UN role, saying an international control commission—made up of six representative from socialist, non-aligned and western countries—would be assisted by a National Commission in monitoring the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and organising general elections.

Mr Hun Sen reaffirmed Vietnamese troops would be withdrawn by September this year. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has said that a specific timetable for the pullout between now and then would be subject to an agreement on a political solution.

The question of interim provisions during a period of "national reconciliation" remains unanswered.

Mr Hun Sen made no allusions to it in his address at JIM II's opening, dwelling instead on what Vietnam and Phnom Penh call the "external aspect" of the problem, namely the withdrawal of troops together with "linkages."

But Mr Thach, in impromptu remarks yesterday said "there is no question of dismantling" the PRK, reaffirming Hanoi's refusal to consider pulling down the regime it installed 10 years ago.

Mr Hun Sen, in his speech, pointed out that the positions of the CGDK and the PRK on the "internal aspect" remain quite far apart, as clearly shown during the last few days of the meeting of the (JIM II) working group.

The CGDK demands the dismantling "from top to bottom" of the PRK at the same time as Democratic Kampuchea so that a provisional four-party government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk can organise general elections.

The machinery of organising the elections is vital to both sides as neither wants any one party to monopolise such an important political event.

The CGDK demands are spelled out in a document called "Modalities for the Implementation of the Five-Point Peace Plan of Prince Sihanouk", which was mostly penned by the Khmer Rouge.

Khmer Rouge Ambassador to the United Nations Thiounn Prasith said the PRK would have to "take or leave" the demands.

Prince Norodom Ranariddh at a press conference on Sunday deplored Mr Hun Sen's flat rejection of his father's proposals, indicating that he would be open to modifications if the proposals were at least considered.

Asian analysts noted that the Khmer Rouge had scored points in the ongoing talks by playing a prominent role in the CGDK document, showing that their thinking had been accepted by the two other resistance factions.

This would make a more united and stronger resistance, one analyst said.

The PRK, the analyst said, has been bold and strident—apparently because it wants to give “an impressive performance” before the Sino-Soviet Summit in May.

The Soviet Union, he noted, has said it would stop aid to Vietnam in 1990.

Mr Hun Sen said a ceasefire “must be implemented throughout Kampuchean territory and along the Thai-Kampuchean border,” the analyst said, but had made no mention of Kampuchea’s border with Vietnam, its neighbour to the east.

The PRK has also made clear that it expected no agreement on the so-called internal aspect of the problem—interim measures after the pullout and before the elections.

Besides alluding to it in his speech, Mr Hun Sen said on arrival in Jakarta on Saturday, “If we cannot find a complete settlement, at least we can find part of the settlement.”

Singapore’s Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, in his speech to the opening of JIM II, spelled out ASEAN’s stand.

“A partial solution is simply not viable,” he said, “only a comprehensive settlement will secure the legitimate interests of all parties concerned.”

“Withdrawal without durable internal arrangements would only lead to intensified resistance against a regime that was installed as a result of external intervention,” he said.

Son Sann, who heads the CGDK delegation as prime minister, outlined Prince Sihanouk’s five-point peace plan, which includes:

- Withdrawal of all foreign forces, under an effective control mechanism, the ICM-UN,
- National reconciliation under the leadership of the prince,
- Balance of forces among the four Kampuchean parties,
- No monopoly of power by any one party, especially the Khmer Rouge, and
- No return of foreign forces.

The Khmer People’s National Liberation Front leader also noted that an International Committee for Cambodian Human Rights was set up in December 1988 to monitor human rights in Kampuchea.

The committee was set up at an International Conference on Human Rights for Cambodia held in Strasbourg, France.

Though a comprehensive solution to Kampuchea is not yet in sight, delegates on both sides of the fence have gone out of their way to express appreciation for the exercise.

Prince Ranariddh said even if problems could not be solved at JIM II he would consider it to have been a success if the differences could be written down clearly.

The question remains how long it will take the rival factions to “travel in the same car.” Many are looking to the Sino-Soviet summit for the answer.

### Role of ASEAN Viewed

BR2102103389 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] The objective is to seek a new political system for Kampuchea after the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces. The ASEAN countries have always tried hard to bring about a stable and enduring settlement to the crisis. The fact that all the Kampuchean factions, including the Vietnamese-backed regime of Hun Sen are attending the Jakarta talks is itself a good sign. Even 3 years ago, no one would have thought it was possible to persuade all the parties to meet face-to-face and negotiate.

The path to a final settlement is not going to be an easy one. However, it is best to continue with the talks and arrive at more areas of agreement, leaving the rest for patient negotiations. After all, nobody expected that it would be an easy task to chart out a new course for the Kampuchean people. They and their leaders alone have to work out the modalities for a realistic political order in their motherland.

ASEAN plays the role of the honest broker on several occasions. ASEAN leaders have emphasized that they do not harbor any territorial designs on any of the three countries of the Indochina region. During the past 10 years, ASEAN was firm and united on one objective, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea. That objective seems within reach now. Hanoi has openly stated it will withdraw its troops by September this year provided a political solution is found. In the event of a deadlock over that issue, Vietnam will leave Kampuchea by the end of the year [as heard].

There is therefore a golden opportunity for all Kampuchean political groups to regain control over their national territory. What is needed is a full understanding of each other’s demands and priorities and to see how best all of them can be accommodated. [words indistinct] in the very nature of things, the politicians and the factions they lead have their own ambitions. But, if the future of the Kampuchean nation is thought of as the foremost factor, then there is hope that something can be achieved.

It would be a great tragedy if the Kampuchean leaders are unable to break the deadlock. It will only serve to show the world that they are lacking in patriotism and in statesmanship. There is a vast amount of goodwill toward the Kampuchean people and their leaders. Millions of people and a large number of governments too are waiting for the formation of a united and free Kampuchea. They would like to assist the deserving Kampuchean people to rebuild their country after so many years of trouble and turmoil. Similarly, a UN

presence for Kampuchea does not seem too difficult to envisage at this time. The prestige of the UN is very high at this juncture, and the major powers will gladly support greater UN participation in Kampuchea's national programs. The world must continue to encourage the Kampuchean groups to communicate with one another.

Malaysia and its ASEAN partners will not slacken their efforts to assist Kampuchea to return to the community of nations as a united and peaceful country.



## Japan

### Foreign Envoys Continue 'Funeral Diplomacy'

#### Nameslist of Delegates

OW1802104189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT  
17 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 17 (KYODO)—The following is the list of foreign attendants at the February 24 state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa:

#### (ASIA)

Bangladesh  
President Hussain Mohammad Ershad  
Mohammad Mohsin, foreign secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Bhutan  
King Jigme Singye Wangchuck  
Foreign Minister Lyonpo Dawa Tsering  
Brunei  
Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan (King) Sir Muda Hassanah Bolkiah  
China  
Foreign Minister Qian Qichen  
India  
President Ramaswamy Venkataraman  
External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao  
Indonesia  
President Suharto  
Minister of State and State Secretary Murdiono  
Democratic Kampuchea  
Prince Norodom Ranariddh  
South Korea (the Republic of Korea)  
Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun  
Vice Foreign Minister Shin Dong-won  
Laos  
Phou Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs  
Souban Salitthilat, vice minister of foreign affairs  
Malaysia  
Dep uty Paramount Ruler Sultan Azlan Shah  
Foreign Minister Datuk Omar Abu Hassan  
Maldives  
President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom  
Foreign Minister Fathulla Jameel  
Mongolia  
Lodongiyn Rinchin, chairman of the People's Great Hural (the legislature)  
Nepal  
Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah  
Narayan Prasad Shrestha, principal private secretary to the king  
Pakistan  
Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto  
The Philippines  
President Corazon Aquino  
Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus  
Singapore  
Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Peter Sung, minister of state for foreign affairs and national development  
Sri Lanka

Former President Junius Richard Jayawardene  
Thailand  
Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn  
Vietnam  
Ambassador to Japan Vo Van Sung  
Taiwan  
Chang Pao-shu, chairman of the East-Asian relations [title as received]

#### (OCEANIA)

Australia  
Governor General Bill (William George) Hayden  
Michael Duffy, minister for trade negotiations  
Fiji  
President Sir Penaia Kanatabatu Ganilau  
Lesi Korovavala, aide-de-camp to the president  
Kiribati  
Vice President Teatao Teannaki  
Elizabeth Naare, protocol officer  
The Marshall Islands  
Foreign Minister Tom Kijiner  
The Federated States of Micronesia  
President Yapese John Haglelgam  
Jesse Raglmar, deputy chief for multilateral affairs at the Department of External Affairs  
Nauru  
President Hammer DeRoburt  
New Zealand  
Governor General Paul Reeves  
Cedric Marshall, minister of foreign affairs and minister for disarmament and arms control  
Papua New Guinea  
Governor General Sir Kingsford Dibela  
Lindsay Dabili, aide-de-camp  
Solomon Islands  
Governor General George Lepping  
Tonga  
King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV  
Baron Vaea, minister of labor, commerce and industries  
Tuvalu  
Governor General Sir Tupua Leupena  
Enele Sopoaga, assistant secretary for foreign affairs  
Vanuatu  
President Fred Timakata  
Japheth Tavo, principal assistant secretary at the Foreign Ministry  
Western Samoa  
Head of State Malietoa Tanumafili II  
Education Minister Patu Afaese

#### (MIDDLE EAST)

Bahrain  
Prince Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah  
Cyprus  
President Yeoryios Vasilou  
Egypt  
President Muhammad Husni Mubarak  
'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister  
Iran  
Vice President Mostafa Mir Salim



- Iraq  
Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf  
Wisam Zahawi, senior deputy minister of foreign affairs
- Israel  
President Chaim Herzog  
Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanvahu
- Jordan  
King Husayn ibn Talal  
Field Marshal al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court
- Kuwait  
Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, minister of state for foreign affairs
- Lebanon  
Ambassador to Japan Samir Khoury
- Oman  
Sayyid Thuwaini ibn Shihab al-Sa'id, personal representative of Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id
- Qatar  
Sheikh Ahmad ibn Saif Al Thani, state minister for foreign affairs  
Shamlan Marzook Shamlan, secretariat chief to the state minister
- Saudi Arabia  
Prince Nawaf ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud  
Deputy Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansouri
- Syria  
Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin
- Turkey  
Prime Minister Turgut Ozal  
Vice Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir
- The United Arab Emirates  
Brigadier Shaykh Muhammad ibn Zayid Nuhayyan  
Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, state minister for foreign affairs
- North Yemen (the Yemen Arab Republic)  
Ambassador to Japan Muhammad 'Abd al-Quddus al-Wazir
- South Yemen (the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)  
Transport and Communications Minister Salih 'Abdallah Muthana  
Naser Sa'id Haytham, deputy chief of the Protocol Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO)  
Nabil Shath, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat
- (AFRICA)
- Algeria  
Rabah Bitat, speaker of the National People's Assembly
- Angola  
External Relations Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem
- Benin  
Romain Vilon Guezo, president of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly  
Foreign Minister Guy Landry Hazoume
- Botswana  
External Affairs Minister Gaositwe Chiepe
- Burkina Faso  
External Relations Minister Jean Marc Palm
- Burundi  
President Pierre Buyoya
- Cameroon  
Luc Ayang, president of the economic and social council  
Francis Nkwain, minister of mines, water and energy
- Cape Verde  
Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz  
Amilcar Baptista, director general of protocol of state
- The Central African Republic  
Foreign Minister Michel Gbezera-Bria
- Chad  
Ambassador to Japan Issa Abbas Ali (stationed in Beijing)
- The Comoros  
Salim Ben Ali, governor of the Grand Comoro Island  
Said Kafe, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and trade
- Congo  
Foreign Minister Antoine Ndinga Oba  
Jean Pierre Ossey, adviser to the foreign minister
- Djibouti  
Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou
- Equatorial Guinea  
Charge d'Affaires Cancido Oyono (stationed in Beijing)
- Ethiopia  
Prime Minister Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress  
Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayeh
- Gabon  
First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri  
Ali Ben Bongo, personal representative of the president
- Gambia  
President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara  
Foreign Affairs Minister Omar B. Sey
- Ghana  
P.V. Obeng, chairman of the Committee of Secretaries (prime minister)
- Guinea  
Foreign Minister Jean Traore  
Bengary Dabo, adviser to the foreign minister
- Guinea-Bissau  
Gen. Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State  
Trade and Tourism Minister Manuel dos Santos
- The Ivory Coast (Cote d'Ivoire)  
State Minister Camille Alliali  
Bergson Koffi, assistant to the state minister
- Kenya  
President Daniel Arap Moi  
Robert Ouko, minister for foreign affairs and international cooperation
- Lesotho  
King Moshoeshoe II
- Liberia  
President Samuel Kanyon Doe
- Libya  
Taher Marwan, acting secretary of the Libyan People's

Bureau in Tokyo  
Madagascar  
Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara  
Herizo Razafimahleo, adviser to the president  
Malawi  
Maxwell Pashane, minister without portfolio  
M.N. Hanjahanja, acting chief of protocol  
Mali  
Justice Minister Oumar Issaika Ba  
Mauritania  
Mohamed Sidina Ould Sidiya, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation  
Mochtar Ould Haye, ambassador director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
Mauritius  
Madun Murlidas Dullo, minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources  
Suresh Chundre Seeballuck, vice minister of agriculture, fisheries and natural resources  
Morocco  
Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed  
Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation  
Mozambique  
Cooperation Minister Jacinto Soares Veloso  
Niger  
Prime Minister Mamane Oumarou  
Sandi Yacouba, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation  
Nigeria  
President Ibrahim Babangida  
External Affairs Minister Ike Nwachukwu  
Rwanda  
Jean-Marie Mugemana, minister of interior and communal development  
Senegal  
Foreign Minister Ibrahima Fall  
Djibril Sene, president of the Commission of Foreign affairs, the National Assembly  
Seychelles  
Jacques Hodoul, minister of state for planning  
Sierra Leone  
Foreign Minister Alhaji Abdul Karim Koroma  
Somalia  
Mohamed Sheikh Osman, minister of presidency for economic affairs  
Sharif Salah Mohamed Ali, ambassador at large  
South Africa  
Alexander Waldemar Kuhn, consul general in Tokyo  
The Sudan  
Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi  
Swaziland  
Prime Minister Sotsha Dlamini  
Tanzania  
Justice Minister and Attorney General Damian Lubuva  
Fmanuel Masa, first counsellor at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Togo  
President Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema  
Yaovi Adodo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation

Tunisia  
Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche  
Uganda  
Prime Minister Samson Kisekka  
T.B. Kabwegyere, minister of state for foreign affairs  
Zaire  
President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko  
Nguza Karl-i-Bonds, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation  
Zambia  
President Kenneth David Kaunda  
Zimbabwe  
Vice President Simon Muzenda  
E.T. Sakupwanya, undersecretary of the Protocol Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(NORTH AMERICA)

Canada  
Governor General Jeanne Sauve  
International Trade Minister John C. Crosbie  
The United States  
President George Bush  
First Lady Barbara Bush  
Secretary of State James Baker, III

(CENTRAL AMERICA)

Belize  
Atlay Digby Morales, ambassador to Mexico  
Costa Rica  
Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto  
Finance and Public Treasury Minister Fernando Naranjo Villalobos  
Cuba  
Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers  
Arnaldo Torriente Gutierrez, deputy to the National Assembly of People's Power  
The Dominican Republic  
Vice President Carlos Morales Troncoso  
El Salvador  
Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta  
Ambassador to Japan Ernesto Arrieta  
Guatemala  
President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo  
Claudia Arenas Bianchi, secretary of public relations of the president  
Haiti  
Antony Virginie Saint-Pierre, minister of information and coordination  
Gerard Lacrete, chief of the Army General Staff  
Honduras  
President Jose Azcona del Hoyo  
Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras  
Mexico  
First Lady Cecilia Ocelli de Salinas  
Sergio Gonzalez Galvez, undersecretary for foreign affairs  
Nicaragua  
Finance Minister William Huper Arguello  
Panama  
President Manuel Solis Palma

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Communications and Works Minister Allan Cruickshank (who represents the six-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States formed by Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

(SOUTH AMERICA)

Argentina

Vice President Victor Martinez  
Senator Fernando de la Rúa

Bolivia

Vice President Julio Garrett Ayllon  
Mary Carasco, assistant foreign minister

Brazil

President Jose Sarney  
Roberto de Abreu Sodre, minister for external relations

Chile

Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz  
Alfonso Silva, chief of cabinet at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Colombia

Ambassador to Japan Fidel Duque Ramirez

Ecuador

Ambassador to Japan-designate Marcelo Avila Orejuela

Guyana

First Vice President and Prime Minister Hamilton Green  
Rovin Deodat, public relations officer

Peru

Felipe Valdivieso Belaunde, vice minister and secretary general at the Ministry of External Relations

Suriname

Cyril Ramkisoore, ambassador to the Netherlands

Uruguay

Foreign Minister Luis Barrios Tassano

Venezuela

Foreign Minister Enrique Tejera Paris

(WESTERN EUROPE)

Austria

Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Alois Mock  
Emil Staffelmeyer, chief of Cabinet at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Belgium

King Baudouin II  
Queen Fabiola  
Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans

Britain

Prince Philip (the duke of Edinburgh)  
Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe

Denmark

Prince Henrik  
Finance Minister Palle Simonsen

Finland

President Mauno Koivisto  
First Lady Tellervo

France

President Francois Mitterrand

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas

West Germany (the Federal Republic of Germany)

President Richard von Weizsaecker

Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

Greece

President Khristos Sartzetakis  
Yannis Kapsis, alternate minister for foreign affairs

Iceland

President Vigdis Finnbogadottir

Ireland

President Patrick Hillery  
State Minister Sean Calleary

Italy

President Francesco Cossiga  
Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti

Liechtenstein

Hereditary Prince and Deputy Head of State Hans

Adam

Hereditary Princess Marie

Luxembourg

Grand Duke Prince Jean  
Grand Duchess Josephine-Charlotte  
Robert Goebbels, state secretary for foreign affairs

Malta

Foreign Minister Vincent Tabone

Monaco

Prince Albert  
Philippe Blanchi, secretary general of the Foreign Office

The Netherlands

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek

Norway

Crown Prince Harald  
Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg

Portugal

President Mario Soares  
Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Eurico Silva Teixeira de Melo

Spain

King Juan Carlos  
Queen Sophia  
Virgilio Zapatero, minister for relations with the Cortes (parliament) and the government Secretariat

Sweden

King Carl XVI Gustaf  
Queen Silvia  
Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt

Switzerland

Rene Felber, head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs

The Vatican

Cardinal Silvio Oddi

(EASTERN EUROPE)

Albania

Justin Papajorgji, ambassador to China and Japan (stationed in Beijing)

Bulgaria

Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council  
Boris Alexandrov Djibrou, director of the state



protocol  
Czechoslovakia  
First Deputy Premier Minister Pavol Hrivnak  
East Germany (the German Democratic Republic)  
Manfred Gerlach, vice chairman of the Council of State  
Vice Foreign Minister Kurt Nier  
Hungary  
Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council  
Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy  
Poland  
Kazimierz Barcikowski, vice president of the Council of State  
Jerzy Brejtkopf, secretary of state and chief of the Council of State Office  
Romania  
Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council  
The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, U.S.S.R.  
Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, first vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet  
Igor Rogachev, deputy minister for foreign affairs  
Yugoslavia  
Vice President Stane Dolanc

**(International Organizations)**

ASEAN Promotion Center on Trade, Investment and Tourism

Fumiya Okada, secretary general  
Asian Productivity Organization

Nagao Yoshida, secretary general

The Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Masao Fujioka, president

The European Community (EC)

Frans Andriessen, vice president of the EC Commission

Johannes Wijnmaalen, Mr. Andriessen's head of cabinet

FAO (the Food and Agriculture Organization)

Surgit Singh Puri, assistant director general and regional representative for Asia and the Pacific

GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade)

Arthur Dunkel, director general

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Jacques Beguier, head of office in Tokyo

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Peter Kueng, representative for East Asia

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Sugio Hatanaka, special representative in Tokyo

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Enriche Terhorst, vice president

The International Labor Organization (ILO)

Tadashi Nakamura, assistant secretary general

The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Michel Camdessus, managing director

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Jean Jippuep, deputy secretary general

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Che Yeom Freezailah, executive director

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Jean-Claude Paye, secretary general  
The United Nations (U.N.)

Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general

United Nations Center for Regional Development

Mr. Hidehiko Sazanami, director

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Paul Ignatieff, representative in Tokyo

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Layachi Yaker, special adviser to the director general

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Christopher Carpenter, representative in Tokyo

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Domingo Siazon, director general

United Nations University Center

Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, rector

The World Bank (the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IBRD)

Barber Conable, president

The World Health Organization (WHO)

Hiroshi Nakajima, director general

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Tong Yuen Ho, regional director for Asia and the Southwest Pacific

**FRG Leaders Meet Akihito**

LD2202224289 Hamburg DPA in German 1017 GMT  
22 Feb 89

[Excerpts] Tokyo (DPA)—Japan's new Emperor Akihito received Federal President Richard von Weizsaecker and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for an audience on Tuesday. The German politicians had arrived in Tokyo a short time earlier in a special Air Force plane to take part in the funeral service for the late Emperor Hirohito, who died on 7 January. After the audience, Von Weizsaecker was impressed by the cordial atmosphere of the reception in the palace. [passage omitted]

After the meeting, the federal president refused once more to express an opinion on the Hirohito's role in world War II. He said that every nation had to come to terms with its own history. Hirohito was in the Federal Republic in 1971 at the invitation of then-Federal President Gustav Heinemann, and Von Weizsaecker's two predecessors made state visits to Japan. Therefore, he had considered it a matter of course to take part in the late emperor's funeral, the president said.

The federal president also refused to comment on the controversial utterances of Japanese Prime Minister Noburu Takeshita on the question of guilt in World War II which had caused diplomatic confusion recently. Takeshita said that future historians would have to judge whether or not Japan's actions in the last war had been aggressive. It was also "hard to judge" whether the war started by Adolf Hitler had been a war of aggression. [passage omitted]

### **Egyptian Delegation Arrives**

NC2302061289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0130 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 23 Feb (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Tokyo from Abu Dhabi at 0145 today for a 3-day visit to the Japanese capital to participate in the funeral of the late Japanese Emperor Hirohito. [passage omitted]

### **Imperial Couple Receives Envoys**

OW2302090589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT  
22 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko met on Wednesday with some of the first foreign envoys to arrive for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Friday.

Starting with Tuesday's meeting with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and his wife, the imperial couple are giving their first international audiences since Emperor Akihito came to the throne immediately after the late emperor died on January 7.

The imperial couple greeted President Vigdis Finnbogadottir of Iceland, President Richard von Weizsaecker of West Germany, President Hayim Herzog of Israel, President Hammer Deroburt of Nauru, and President Fred Timakata of Vanuatu and his wife, for about 15 minutes each at the Akasaka Residential Palace and thanked them for coming.

In their extremely tight schedule, they also met Gen. Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau and his wife, Marshal, Mobutsu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, and his wife, President Patric Khillery of Ireland, and Bruno Straub, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary.

The imperial couple will greet each of the foreign envoys to the funeral through to February 28.

The meetings will take place at the Akasaka Palace instead of the Imperial Palace before Friday, the day of the funeral, because the coffin of the late emperor, now known as the Emperor Showa, is in the Matsuno-ma Room of the Imperial Palace which is presently being used as the Hinkyu, or imperial place of rest.

The emperor and empress, dressed in mourning clothes throughout the day, visit the Hinkyu for about 40 minutes at least once every day to keep vigil, according to imperial aides.

On Thursday morning, they will give a reception for royal personages from 20 countries at the Akasaka Palace.

In the afternoon, they will meet with Philippine President Corazon Aquino, Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman, Brazilian President Jose Sarney and his wife, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, and Gambian President Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara.

They will also meet President Yeoryios Vasiliou of Cyprus, President John Haglelgam of Micronesia, President Kenneth David Kaunda of Zambia, President General Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo, and Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, also at the Akasaka Palace.

In the evening, they will participate in a Shinto rite, Reidai-Hoan-no-Gi, which is conducted on the day before the imperial coffin is removed from the Hinkyu and taken to the imperial mausoleum in Hachioji, western Tokyo.

In the private ceremony, symbol for the spirit of the dead, called the Mitamashiro, will be placed in a room at the Imperial Palace and kept there during the one-year mourning period of the imperial family.

### **More on Talks With Lukyanov**

OW2202141989 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] This afternoon Prime Minister Takeshita met with Anatoliy Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, who is in Japan to attend the funeral of Emperor Showa. At the end of the meeting they remained divided over the pending issue of northern territories.

Prime Minister Takeshita met with political leaders from Finland, Zaire, and the Soviet Union today, and the Soviet representative was Anatoliy Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

At his meeting with Prime Minister Takeshita, First Deputy Chairman Lukyanov began by conveying a letter from General Secretary Gorbachev in which the general secretary expresses his wish to deepen cooperative relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. First Deputy Chairman Lukyanov said that the Soviet Union sincerely desires progress in Japan-USSR relations. He and Prime Minister Takeshita agreed to promote the bilateral dialogue.

Prime Minister Takeshita then referred to the northern territories. He said that Japan wants to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, but cannot proceed with it by putting the territorial question on one side. But First Deputy Chairman Lukyanov insisted that it is not reasonable to leave the matter as an unclimbable wall in the furtherance of the bilateral relationship. Thus, there was no progress made on the matter.



Foreign Minister Uno met with foreign dignitaries from 12 countries today. Dao, vice president of the State Council of Vietnam, spoke with him about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He drew attention by saying that Vietnam is ready to withdraw its troops if the influence of the Pol Pot faction is eliminated at least partially.

Tomorrow French President Mitterand, U.S. President Bush, and dignitaries from about 60 countries will arrive in Japan, and a Japan-U.S. summit meeting is also scheduled.

#### **Takeshita Meets Zairian President**

OW2202130589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT  
22 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Zaire requested Japan Wednesday to extend more aid for telecommunications, road construction, agriculture and transport to the Central African state, Foreign ministry officials said.

The request for aid came when Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita met Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko at the Akasaka Government Guesthouse, the officials said.

Mobutu, however, refrained from putting a detailed request to the Japanese Government, adding it is inappropriate in view of the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito.

He told Takeshita that the Zairian Government would later present to the Japanese Government a concrete memorandum on the aid request.

The Zairian president also said he had expressed his gratitude to Takeshita for Japan's past economic cooperation with Zaire.

#### **Brazilian Head Holds News Conference**

OW2302120389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Brazilian President Jose Sarney said Wednesday that "all obstacles" to improved relations between Japan and his nation had been removed.

He said that Japan's potential trade with Brazil outweighed that with the newly industrializing economies (NIES) neighboring Japan.

Sarney made the comparison between Brazil and the four NIES in a press conference after earlier meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Takeshita pledged in the meetings to extend more than 1 billion dollars in new official credits to Brazil, already struggling with the largest debt burden in South America.

The two leaders agreed the new credits and the rescheduling of previous yen debt removed any obstacles to the further advance of bilateral relations, Sarney said.

The president also expressed hope for the development of a South American common market, adding that the economic accord completed last year among Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay was going "very well."

Sarney is scheduled to meet with U.S. President George Bush on Saturday. The two first met in 1972 when Bush was the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Sarney said he has no specific agenda for the meeting with the U.S., Brazil's largest trading partner.

Responding to questions about the environment and foreign aid, Sarney rejected any attempt to tie aid to policies towards the Amazon basin as an infringement of Brazilian sovereignty. However, he welcomed further financial and academic assistance, saying that more than 30 research groups were operating in the area already.

#### **Uno Meets Foreign Leaders**

OW2202135689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT  
22 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Foreign dignitaries from 12 countries on Wednesday expressed their desire that Japan will make greater political, economic and cultural contributions to the international community in separate meetings with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, Foreign Ministry officials said.

On the first day of his intensive five-day series of talks with foreign leaders here for Emperor Hirohito's funeral, Uno met envoys from Costa Rica, Syria, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, the Comoros, Djibouti, Vietnam, Gabon, Cameroon, East Germany, the Ivory Coast and Tonga.

The meeting between Uno and Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov, however, underlined the difference between Tokyo and Moscow on their long-standing territorial dispute over Japan's claim to four Soviet-held islands off the eastern tip of Hokkaido.

Uno stressed the need to conclude a peace treaty to expand bilateral relations after settling the territorial issue, while Lukyanov repeated the Soviet warning that Japan should not focus exclusively on the matter if relations are to improve.

In his talks with Uno, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said he expects Japan to pay more attention to ending regional conflicts in Central America.

Djibouti's Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou called on Uno to expand Japanese food assistance to refugees flowing from neighboring Somalia.

Vietnamese Vice President Le Quang Dao expressed his hope that Japan will contribute to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, while Syria's Deputy Prime Minister Salim Yasin asked Uno to expand bilateral relations in all fields and to extend fresh yen loans to his country.

Manfred Gerlach, vice chairman of the State Council of East Germany, said that his country hopes to expand political ties and to conclude a cultural treaty with Japan.

Uno pledged that Japan will promote overall relations with Mongolia in a meeting with Lodongiyn Rinchin, chairman of Mongolia's legislature, the People's Great Hural.

In talks with Governor of the Grand Comoro Island Salim Ben Ali, the Japanese Foreign minister promised to make further efforts to provide financial support for the island country.

In response to a request made by Cameroon's National Assembly President Lawrence Sonka Shang, Uno said Japan will consider setting up an embassy in the country.

Uno also met First Deputy Prime Minister Georges Rawiri of Gabon, State Minister Camille Alialli of the Ivory Coast and Labor, and Commerce and Industries Minister Baron Vaea of Tonga.

Vice President Teatao Teannaki of Kiribati canceled a meeting with Uno because of a delay in his arrival in Japan.

#### **Emperor Receives Qatari Envoy**

JN2302091389 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0725 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Feb (WAKH)—Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, has conveyed the condolences of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, to Japanese Emperor Akihito on the death of [former] Japanese Emperor Hirohito. This came when the Japanese emperor received in Tokyo this morning the Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs who is currently visiting Japan.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani arrived in Tokyo yesterday to participate in the funeral of the late Japanese emperor which will take place in Tokyo tomorrow, Friday.

#### **Takeshita Meets Guinea-Bissau Head**

OW2302065689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0341 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira asked Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday to expand assistance for foods, agriculture, and technology, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita said Japan will try to meet Vieira's request and gave high marks to Guinea-Bissau's efforts to restructure its economy.

#### **Takeshita Meets Hungarian President**

OW2302085989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Hungarian President Bruno Straub Thursday called for Japanese cooperation in its economic reform efforts, saying Japan already has contributed to the country's development.

Japanese officials said Straub made the request during a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the Akasaka Government Guesthouse Thursday afternoon.

Takeshita said Japan will consider a loan to Hungary in conjunction with the World Bank. The Japanese premier also urged Hungary to forge close ties with the World Bank.

Takeshita hailed Hungary's new diplomatic ties with South Korea and paid tribute to the country's political and economic reforms.

Hungary's ruling communist party took a big step toward a multi-party political system this week by agreeing to revise the constitutional provision stipulating the communist party as the leading organ in the nation.

Straub was the first non-party member to become Hungarian head of state. He took office last June.

Takeshita and Straub also chatted in the 20-minute meeting about the environment. Straub, a scientist by training, said he is surprised at the improvement in Japan's environment during the past 30 years. He said people in Japan wore masks in 1958, when he first visited here.

Takeshita also said Japan should share its environmental know-how with the world.

The 75-year-old Straub, the only head of state from Eastern Europe to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral, also conveyed an invitation to visit Budapest from Premier Miklos Nemeth.

#### **Takeshita Meets Egypt's Mubarak**

OW2302091289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0559 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Thursday Japan backs a proposed international peace conference on the Middle East that would include the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Takeshita made the remark in a meeting with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita said it is important for the conference to include the PLO in order to achieve progress in the peace process in the region.

The Japanese premier paid tribute to the role he said Mubarak has played in trying to bring peace to the Middle East, saying Japan will support his future peace efforts.

In response, Mubarak said there is a big difference between the Arab countries and Israel on holding the proposed U.N.-sponsored peace conference.

Mubarak said he confirmed his view when he met Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens in Cairo on Monday.

Israel has refused to agree to the PLO participating in the proposed peace conference because of fears that it would be steamrollered by what it sees as a pro-Arab United Nations.

Mubarak said the Egyptian Government will continue its efforts to bring Israel and the PLO together at the negotiating table.

Regarding bilateral ties, Mubarak told Takeshita he hopes Japan and Egypt will boost their ties in the fields of peace efforts, foreign aid and culture.

Mubarak and Takeshita also agreed on the importance of increasing economic assistance to African countries.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat 'Abd al-Majid later met his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno and urged Japan to persuade Israel to attend the proposed conference on the Middle East, Japanese officials said.

The Egyptian foreign minister said he expected European Community countries to put pressure on the Israeli Government to participate in the conference.

Uno replied that he expects Israel to soften its attitude toward the PLO.

#### **French President Mitterrand Arrives**

OW2302062489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0315 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—French President Francois Mitterrand arrived in Tokyo on Thursday to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral on Friday.

Mitterrand will have lunch with U.S. President George Bush later Thursday and will meet Emperor Akihito and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Saturday.

#### **Indian President Arrives**

BK2302041489 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0240 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] The president, Mr R. Venkataraman, arrived in Tokyo a short while ago to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. He is accompanied by the external affairs minister, Mr P.V. Narasimha Rao, and other senior officials. The funeral is scheduled to take place tomorrow. The president is meeting a number of leaders from other countries today and tomorrow.

Reporting from Tokyo, our special correspondent John Churchill says Mr Venkataraman is scheduled to meet the President of the United States, Mr George Bush, this evening. He will be meeting the new Japanese emperor, Akihito, and the prime minister, Mr Takeshita.

#### **Takeshita Meets Indian Official**

OW2302122989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 [dateline as received]—Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman told Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Thursday that he believes Japan can weigh in its economic might and bring peace to regional conflicts in Asia.

Japanese officials said Venkataraman made the remarks during a meeting with Takeshita and cited the conflicts in Afghanistan and Kampuchea as areas where Japan can bring its "solid position" into play.

Venkataraman, the chief Indian envoy to Emperor Hirohito's funeral, also told Takeshita that India hopes to expand bilateral cooperation with Japan in the fields of industrial development joint ventures and direct Japanese investment.

Venkataraman renewed an invitation for Takeshita to visit India, saying he hopes the Japanese premier can make the trip within this year. Takeshita replied that he would like to do so at the earliest date, Japanese officials said.

In a separate meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno, Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao expressed strong determination to establish friendly relations with India's neighboring countries.

Uno commended Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent visits to Pakistan and China, saying the two trips contributed toward peace in Asia.

#### **Takeshita Meets Panamanian Chief**

OW2302100089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0830 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Acting Panamanian President Manuel Solis Palma said Thursday he hopes talks among Japan, Panama and the U.S. over the feasibility of building a second Panama canal will continue despite shaky ties between Panama and Washington.

Japanese officials said Solis also thanked Japan during a brief meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita for participating in the feasibility study.

The project involves building a second canal to replace the existing 64-kilometer waterway built in 1913.

Takeshita expressed his gratitude to Solis for coming to Japan to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito.



He also thanked the Panamanian Government for ordering all flags in Panama's Government buildings to be hoisted at half-staff on the day of the funeral.

#### **President Bush Arrives**

OW2302043989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush arrived at Tokyo's Haneda Airport on Thursday to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito on Friday and engage in a series of low-key "funeral diplomacy" meetings with the leaders of over 15 nations.

Bush and his delegation, including Secretary of State James Baker, arrived at Haneda aboard a special flight amid unprecedentedly tight security.

The presidential entourage was taken to the U.S. ambassador's residence in central Tokyo where Bush will hold bilateral talks with French President Francois Mitterrand.

During the luncheon meeting, the two men are expected to discuss the annual economic summit in Paris in July of the leaders of seven major industrialized democracies.

Bush is then scheduled to meet Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita at the Akasaka State Guesthouse. The Bush-Takeshita meeting will be their second since Bush's inauguration. Takeshita visited Washington in early February.

The two leaders are expected to exchange views on such matters as economic policy adjustment, regional conflicts, Japan's increasing global role, and the recently snagged U.S.-Japan codevelopment project for the FSX, Japan's next generation support fighter plane.

Bush will leave Tokyo on Saturday for China and South Korea. He is due to return home next Monday.

#### **Takeshita Receives Bush**

OW2302101689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday urged U.S. President George Bush to maintain the major industrial nations' policy of economic coordination at their July summit meeting in Paris.

The Paris summit was the foremost topic at the second meeting between the two leaders in less than three weeks, Japanese officials said.

They said Bush made no commitment on what position he would take, merely nodding to what Takeshita said.

Takeshita, who spent 45 minutes with Bush at the Akasaka State Guesthouse, also urged the U.S. to take a "prudent" policy on the world debt issue at the Paris summit, Japanese officials said.

Bush, who arrived in Tokyo earlier Thursday for Emperor Hirohito's funeral, had lunch with French President Francois Mitterrand before calling on Takeshita.

The Paris summit, which will also group leaders from Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and Italy, also figured high in Bush's talks with Mitterrand, host of the 15th annual summit.

The summit is expected to be a major topic when Takeshita meets Mitterrand on Saturday.

On East-West ties, Bush told Takeshita that his administration is reviewing the U.S. position on arms control talks with the Soviet Union and whatever decision that would come out "would not be detrimental" to the interests of Asia, Japanese officials said.

Japanese officials said Takeshita and Bush also covered "in a running fashion" a host of other topics from protection of rain forests in the Amazon to regional issues in Asia.

The two leaders, who met in Washington on February 2, did not take up bilateral issues, leaving them to be discussed at a meeting between Secretary of State James Baker and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Saturday, Japanese officials said.

The American side showed particular concern about a Brazilian project to build a highway across the Amazon jungles, which some American congressional people and environmentalists have criticized as harmful to the environment.

Japanese officials said both Baker and Presidential Chief of Staff John Sununu asked whether Takeshita raised the issue in his meeting with Brazilian President Jose Sarney earlier in the day.

Takeshita, apparently to the disappointment of the Americans, said "no" but a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official assured them that Tokyo has received no request from the Brazilian Government to help finance the highway project.

Bush welcomed a Tokyo plan to extend more than 1 billion dollars in new official credits to Brazil to finance various development projects, saying he is concerned about that country's external debt situation.

Bush promised to keep in close touch with Japan on global environmental issues, a central theme during Bush's presidential campaign.

Turning to regional topics in Asia, Takeshita told Bush that he believes a "good start" has been made in joint Japanese-U.S. plan to launch multilateral aid to the Philippines.

The two leaders reiterated their call for a political settlement of the 10-year-old conflict in Kampuchea, with Takeshita proposing that Tokyo and Washington take a more active role along with ASEAN countries in bringing peace to that country.

Bush will be travelling to China and South Korea on Saturday, and Takeshita said he was looking forward to hear about what Bush described as a "nostalgic" journey to Beijing.

Bush was head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Beijing from 1974 to 1975, and has visited China five times in the past.

#### **Uno, Baker To Meet 24 February**

OW2302082589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker will meet on Friday evening, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

The meeting between Uno and Baker, who is accompanying U.S. President George Bush to attend the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, had been initially set for Thursday evening.

#### **Israel's Herzog To Meet Bush**

OW2302052789 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] In his interview with NHK, Israeli President Herzog, who is here in Japan to attend the funeral of the late emperor, said that he intended to meet U.S. President Bush, Egyptian President Mubarak, and Jordanian King Husayn while staying in Japan.

Touching on peace in the Middle East in the interview, President Herzog again expressed the opinion that his country would never negotiate with the PLO, a terrorist organization, and opposed the holding of an international meeting.

At the same time, he stressed Israel's desire to consolidate relations with both the United States and the Soviet Union, saying that he would meet President Bush in Tokyo in the wake of Israeli Foreign Minister Arens' meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Cairo.

In addition, President Herzog disclosed for the first time that he intended to have talks with Egyptian President Mubarak and Jordanian King Husayn during his stay in Japan. He expressed the desire to make an active appeal for the position of Israel on peace in the Middle East.

#### **Herzog, Mubarak To Meet**

TA2302084689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew  
0800 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] This morning news spread through Tokyo that President Herzog will meet with President Mubarak and King Husayn there. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that Japanese television interviewed with Mr Herzog, and its correspondent, (Shin Yumura), claims that Mr Herzog said this.

Speaking with our correspondent Gid'on Remez, Giyora Fordes, the president's spokesman who is with him in Tokyo, denied that Mr Herzog mentioned any meeting with Husayn.

A Radio Tokyo news editor even went so far as to say that there is talk of a Herzog-Mubarak-Husayn summit meeting, but that there is no information as to where and when it will take place because all the parties are maintaining secrecy.

As mentioned earlier, however, the president's spokesman denies that Mr Herzog is scheduled to meet with Husayn. The meeting between Herzog and Mubarak will take place in 3 hours.

#### **Philippine President Arrives**

OW2302120089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0721 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Philippine President Corazon Aquino arrived in Tokyo on Thursday at the head of a 10-member delegation, joining other foreign leaders attending the funeral rites for Emperor Hirohito.

Aquino said in a departure statement in Manila that she will convey to the Japanese her people's grief over the death of the 87-year-old emperor, posthumously renamed Emperor Showa.

Referring to the civilian-backed military revolt that brought her to power on February 25, 1986—three years ago Saturday—she said, "as the Japanese people shared the anguish of our struggle for freedom as well as the joy of our victory, so do we open our hearts to their grief at the passing of their own emperor and their highest hopes for the reign of the new one."

In the same statement, she assured Filipinos that her government is prepared to meet any challenge that may be raised by antigovernment forces during her absence.

Leaflets urging soldiers to oust the three-year old government have been circulated in major military camps in the capital during the past week.

The call for Aquino's overthrow is believed to have come from renegade army officer Gregorio Honasan, who led a failed military revolt in August 1987.

"I leave in the profound assurance for our own strength and common resolve to keep the flag of freedom flying in our country," she said.



During Aquino's last visit to Japan, in November 1986, forces loyal to her aborted a coup plot also led by Honasan.

The 135,000-strong armed forces are now on full alert, and several important units have conducted anticoup drills in the capital in the last few days.

On Friday, Aquino will meet with eight heads of government including French President Francois Mitterrand, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, and Singapore's President Lee Kwan Yew.

She returns to the Philippines on Saturday morning, in time for the third anniversary of the revolt that ended the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos.

#### **Takeshita Meets Aquino**

OW2302112889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1111 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday pledged to extend Japan's "utmost cooperation" to the economically troubled Philippines, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Takeshita made the pledge during a 15-minute meeting with Philippine President Corazon Aquino, who is in Tokyo to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral, Japanese officials said.

They said Takeshita reaffirmed Japan's commitment to a multilateral aid program for the Philippines.

Takeshita committed Japan to the program, officially known as Multilateral Aid Initiative (MAI) during a meeting with U.S. President George Bush in Washington earlier this month.

MAI was originally proposed by Stephen Solarz and other U.S. Congressional leaders to bolster the troubled Philippine economy.

The original Solarz plan called for providing a 10-billion dollar aid as a mini-Marshall Plan to the Philippines.

Takeshita made no mention of the size of the economic assistance Japan would provide under the MAI program, Japanese officials said.

Aquino said Japan's aid would contribute greatly to the rehabilitation of her country's ravaged economy.

Takeshita said he hopes that the planned economic mission in May of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren)—a big business group—will result in increased direct investment by the Japanese business community in the Philippines.

Takeshita told Aquino he intends to visit the Philippines during a planned tour of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries in May.

He also expressed Japan's gratitude to Aquino for attending the emperor's funeral on Friday, the eve of the third anniversary of the February 1986 "People's Power" revolution which swept Aquino to power in a civilian-backed military uprising against the Ferdinand Marcos regime.

#### **Suharto, Qian Qichen To Meet**

OW2302052189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Indonesian President Suharto and Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen will meet in Tokyo on Thursday night to confirm the reconstruction of bilateral friendship, diplomatic sources here said.

Suharto arrived in Tokyo on Wednesday for the state funeral of Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa, to be held on Friday and Qian is to arrive here Thursday.

#### **Lukyanov Meets Nakasone**

OW2302083989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0826 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Soviet Vice President Anatoliy Lukyanov on Thursday again stopped short of saying when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will visit Japan, Japanese officials said.

Lukyanov told former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that preparations are under way to pave the way for a Gorbachev visit to Japan.

Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, is here to attend Friday's state funeral for Emperor Hirohito. On Wednesday, Lukyanov met Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and parliamentary leaders.

#### **Genscher Comments on 'Satanic Verses'**

OW2302125589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1218 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Thursday called for "international solidarity" in the current confrontation with Iran over the controversial "Satanic Verses" book.

Genscher brought up the dispute shortly before concluding a brief meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno Thursday morning, Japanese officials said.

"International solidarity is necessary concerning a British writer," a Japanese Foreign Ministry paraphrased Genscher as saying.

Officials said Uno simply took note of Genscher's comment but did not react otherwise.

Japanese officials who briefed reporters following a wire service report on the subject, said although Genscher made no specific mention of names during the exchange,

his remark was clearly a reference to Salman Rushdie, the Indian-born British author whose controversial book has drawn harsh criticism from Moslems and a death sentence from Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini.

In response, EC member countries decided to retaliate by removing their envoys from Iran.

Top-level Japanese Foreign Ministry official has said Japan is not planning to withdraw its ambassador from Iran but warned that incitement to murder cannot be tolerated.

#### Uno Meets FRG Minister

OW2302063189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0152 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed Thursday that the comprehensive reforms currently under way in the Soviet Union will have a positive effect on East-West relations, Japanese officials said.

Genscher also urged Uno to hold a regular bilateral foreign ministerial meeting as soon as possible. Their original meeting scheduled for last October was canceled due to Emperor Hirohito's serious illness at the time.

Genscher, who is in Tokyo for the emperor's funeral, was Uno's first visitor on the second day of a series of meetings the foreign minister is having with foreign dignitaries here for the funeral.

Focusing on East-West relations in the 20-minute talks, Genscher said the process toward the 1992 integration of the European Community has had a major impact on the East Bloc.

The veteran German politician, who has held the foreign ministerial post since 1974, said West Germany will "do what is necessary at the necessary time" as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member.

Genscher told Uno he hoped Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms would be successful because recovery of confidence by the Soviet Union would enable the West to predict Soviet behavior more easily.

Uno thanked Genscher at the beginning of the meeting for coming to attend the Emperor's funeral.

Uno is scheduled to meet representatives from 13 nations—Belgium, Uruguay, Cuba, the United Arab Emirates, Bhutan, Senegal, Pakistan, the Marshall Islands, Angola, Egypt, Morocco, India, and Kuwait, plus the European Community on Thursday. He will also have lunch with a group of envoys from 10 Central and South American countries.

#### Uno Meets UAE Foreign Minister

OW2302073189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0538 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi, foreign minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), agreed Thursday that the two countries should promote broad economic and cultural exchanges, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The UAE foreign minister, here to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, said the UAE values Japan's help in bringing a ceasefire to the Iran-Iraq War last year and appreciates its contribution to security in the Persian Gulf.

The Arab minister also praised Japan's interest in bringing peace to the Middle East and called for further cooperation, Japanese officials said.

Uno pledged that Japan will continue to work toward peace in the Middle East.

#### Uno Meets Bhutan Minister

OW2302072989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno expressed Japan's thanks to Bhutan on Thursday for observing 6 days of national mourning in memory of Emperor Hirohito after his death on January 7 and holding Buddhist prayer services at 600 temples throughout the nation.

Uno expressed the Japanese Government's gratitude at a meeting with Bhutan's Foreign Minister Lyonpo Dawa Tsering, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Tsering, who is accompanying Bhutan's King Jigme Singye Wangchuck to the funeral of the emperor, posthumously renamed Emperor Showa, replied that King Wangchuck and the people of Bhutan sincerely mourned the passing of the late Japanese monarch, who they respected for his humanity and wisdom.

Uno said the Japanese people feel affinity to Bhutan especially since Crown Prince Naruhito's visit to Bhutan in 1987, which was nationally televised.

Tsering said the presence of delegations from 163 nations and 27 international organizations at the Emperor's funeral reflects Japan's importance in the world.

#### Uno Meets Belgian Minister

OW2302052589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—Belgium's Foreign Minister, Leo Tindemans, on Thursday dismissed Japanese worries that trade protectionism in the European Community (EC) may grow, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Tindemans told Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno that a planned economic and monetary integration of the EC in 1992, would not lead to increased trade barriers against Japan and other trading partners.

Tindemans is accompanying Belgium's King Baudouin II to the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, now called Showa.

The Belgian minister said the European integration is designed to broaden the Common Market's access to trading allies, officials said.

Uno said he understands Europe's desire to maintain a free trade stance, the officials said.

#### **Vice Minister Meets Mexican Official**

*OW2302062989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0330 GMT  
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Mexican Government plans to send a high-level mission to Japan next month to discuss Mexico's debt burden, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

Sergio Gonzalez Galvez, the Mexican undersecretary for foreign affairs, disclosed this in a meeting with Japan's Vice Foreign Minister Ryohei Murata, and urged Japan to help Mexico tackle the debt issue, Japanese officials said.

Mexico had over 100 billion dollars of debt as of late 1987, making it the second-largest debtor country in Latin America.

Gonzalez, who is accompanying Mexican first lady Cecilia Occelli de Salinas to the state funeral for Emperor Hirohito, also invited Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to pay a visit to Mexico.

Takeshita is contemplating a trip to Latin America later this year, and Mexico is among the destinations in his travel plan, the officials said.

#### **Airport Security Tightened as Envoys Arrive**

*OW2302054189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT  
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—The influx of foreign dignitaries to Tokyo for the funeral of Emperor Hirohito reached a crescendo Wednesday as almost 80 national delegations touched down at Narita and Haneda Airports amid extremely tight security.

Among the visiting dignitaries were some 13 heads of state and government, including King Husayn of Jordan, King Juan Carlos of Spain, and Indonesian President Suharto, all of whom arrived at Haneda aboard special chartered aircraft.

Envoys arriving at Narita were then shuttled to Haneda or directly to central Tokyo by military aircraft or by car.

Security at the airports was unprecedented in Japan, triple the manpower employed at the Tokyo summit in 1986. Some 3,000 police have also been mobilized to guard airport facilities against extremist attacks.

Mandatory body checks were for passengers as well as pilots and flight attendants. Luggage was subject to stringent double and triple inspections.

Security measures were boosted after the discovery Tuesday of two loaded rocket launchers targeting the runway at Narita, where two-thirds of about 160 national delegations will be coming through on commercial airlines. The timed projectiles turned out to be duds.

Roads leading into central Tokyo from the airports were also subject to strict traffic flow regulations which will continue through Sunday.

The Maritime Safety Agency has designated waters within 2,000 meters of Haneda as a restricted sailing zone between February 22 and 26.

#### **Envoy to PRC Explains Takeshita War Remarks**

*OW2302062689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT  
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Beijing, Feb. 23 KYODO—The Japanese Ambassador to China on Wednesday offered an explanation to the Chinese Government concerning Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's recent controversial remarks on Japan's role in World War II.

Ambassador Toshiji Nakajima said he conveyed a message from Takeshita to Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing on Takeshita's comment last Saturday in the Diet that future historians will be in a better position to judge whether Japan was an aggressor in the war.

The ambassador told Liu that Takeshita regretted not having expressed himself clearly in the war comment. The prime minister said that Japan's position on the war, as expressed in the Japan-China Joint Statement of 1972, remains unchanged and the fact that the war was an act of aggression is undeniable, according to Nakajima.

The Chinese vice foreign minister replied that he regretted Takeshita's comment, which has hurt the Chinese people's feelings and aroused strong reactions.

Liu also said it was a historical fact that the Japanese militarists launched a war of aggression against China and that the Japanese Government should face up to and correctly treat historical facts.

According to China's XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that China will not allow anybody to deny or distort "that unfortunate period in history" when the Japanese militarists launched the war of aggression.



Any remarks or acts aimed at obscuring the nature of or shirking responsibility for the war contradict the principles and spirit of the Sino-Japanese Joint Statement and China-Japan Peace and Friendship Treaty, the spokesman said.

Such remarks or acts will undoubtedly hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and people in other countries which suffered in the war and ultimately they run counter to Japan's own interests as well, he said.

#### **Ministry Looks Into Plan on Utility Charges**

*OW2302043689 Tokyo NHK General Television Network  
in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Feb 89*

[Text] The Home Affairs Ministry has begun a technical investigation of the decision by the Tokyo municipal government not to raise utility charges such as those for water and sewage even after the consumption tax has been introduced in April. The ministry is now consulting with officers of the Tokyo government who are responsible for the utility charges.

The central government is set to release a final decision on the matter once the investigation is complete. Meanwhile, the action of the Tokyo municipality is causing a ripple within the central government.

Home Affairs Minister Sakano gave a news conference after today's Cabinet meeting. He said that the Tokyo metropolitan government's decision should be respected as an exception if the Tokyo government means serious business about reducing utility charges, but added that if it means only to delay introduction of the tax, more or less playing a trick, he cannot accept it since it will run counter to what was intended by law. He further said that the Tokyo government action might influence other local governments and therefore is not desirable.

The Home Affairs Ministry questioned four officers of the Tokyo government including Finance Bureau Director Ichizokura and Water Bureau Director Kikuchi from 1630 this afternoon. The hour-long questioning was intended to determine if the Tokyo government can really absorb the tax by rationalizing municipal operations.

The officers of the Tokyo government are said to have tried to explain in a rather abstract manner that the reduction in utility charges would be possible if they made the most of the municipal assets and streamline municipal government operations. The Home Affairs Ministry is not satisfied with the explanation, and will begin a detailed investigation tomorrow. The Home Affairs Ministry is concerned that Tokyo's decision will affect other local governments. The ministry hopes to reach a final conclusion on this matter as soon as possible.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi, sharing this view of the Home Affairs Ministry opposing the Tokyo government action, said at a news conference this afternoon that the plan by the Tokyo metropolitan authorities is regrettable

since the government regards it as a matter of basic policy to impose the consumption tax on goods and services in an appropriate and correct manner.

He said he will make a final comment after consulting with the Home Affairs Ministry and with the Tokyo metropolitan government since there are still problems regarding how the reduction in utility charges should be applied. He noted that while the Tokyo government is saying it will lower public utility charges first and impose the consumption tax later, it is not clear how the utility charges can be lowered to begin with.

#### **Democrat Socialist Party Selects New Leadership**

*OW2202140489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1324 GMT  
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—The DSP [Democrat Socialist Party] has picked three new party vice chairmen—Lower House Member Katsu Kawamura, 73, and Upper House members Shigenobu Sanji, 72, and Eiko Nukiyama, 54, party sources said.

Teiko Ozawa, 72, chairman of the party's Diet Policy Committee, will be named chairman of the discipline committee.

Yukihisa Yoshida, 62, chairman of the Education and Propaganda Bureau, will succeed Ozawa as Diet policy committee chief, while lower house member Kansei Nakano, 48, will head the party's policy board.

Outgoing party Chairman Tsukamoto will join senior members Ikko Kasuga, Ryosaku Sasaki, Masao Nakamura and Tadashi Kodaira as permanent advisers to the party.

#### **Union Faction Accused of Causing May Day Split**

*OW2202112589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1329 GMT  
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—A trade union committee accused dissident unionists Tuesday of trying to break up the organization's annual May Day festival.

Twelve member unions under the Confederation of Trade Unions for a United Front (Toitsurosokon), affiliated with the Japan Communist Party, said on Monday they plan to hold a separate May Day festival, the first time in 37 years.

The splinter group criticized the committee for backing new rules that would allow decisions to be approved by a majority rather than unanimously, which is the present practice, committee officials said.

**NTT to Sponsor European Procurement Seminars**  
*OW2202095289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT  
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 22 KYODO—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) said on Wednesday it will sponsor three European seminars between March and April to further promote Japanese procurement of European telecommunications equipment.

The announcement said NTT's procurement conferences, entitled "Creating New Business Opportunities," will be held in Hanover March 8, in London April 24 and in Paris April 27 in cooperation with the 12-member European Community (EC) Commission and respective national telecommunications associations.

The forthcoming seminars will cover NTT's international procurement activities and specific procurement procedures, as well as current research and development projects, the announcement said.

They are being timed with the upgrading on April 1 of NTT's London office to a wholly owned subsidiary, NTT Europe Ltd., to strengthen procurement efforts in Europe, it said.

The announcement said its two previous seminars, both in Brussels, in 1982 and 1986, helped European firms to increase their sales to Japan to value of 19 million dollars in fiscal 1987 from 1.6 million dollars in fiscal 1982.

**Aurora Observation Satellite Launched**  
*OW2202043289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT  
22 Feb 89*

[Text] Uchinoura, Kagoshima Pref., Feb. 22 KYODO—The government launched an observation satellite from the Kagoshima Space Center on Wednesday to study the formation of auroras in the upper atmosphere.

The Exos-D satellite, the third of its kind developed in Japan by the Government's Institute of Space and Astronautical Science, will attempt to discover the relation between plasma particles and regions where they are concentrated to better understand auroras, according to officials at the center.

Auroras, bright streams of light seen primarily around the North and South Poles, are believed formed when plasma particles from the sun enter the atmosphere around the earth.

Scientists believe that a territory some 5,000 to 10,000 kilometers about the earth helps accelerate the speed of plasma particles escaping from the sun.

The 300-kilogram satellite equipped with a total of 8 different observatory tools, including magnetic and electric reading devices, will be able to observe plasma waves and photograph auroras, the officials said.

More than 30 similar magnetospheric satellites are expected to be released by other nations this year, according to the officials from the institute, which is a division of the Education Ministry.

**Arianespace To Launch Japanese-Built Satellites**  
*OW2202114489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT  
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 21 KYODO—Japan's first private satellite is due to be launched March 1 from a site in French Guiana aboard an Ariane 4-type rocket, Japan Communications Satellite Co. said Tuesday.

The French company Arianespace is launching the satellite—JC SAT 1—under contract from Japan Communications Satellite, the Japanese firm said.

JC SAT 1 is the first of four Japanese private communications satellites due to be launched this year. Arianespace will launch three of the four, the Japan representative of the French firm said. Arianespace has also contracted to launch the broadcasting satellite BS2X for Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) in December.

Arianespace now holds an overwhelming 68 percent share of a soaring world satellite launch market, compared with 16 percent for McDonnell Douglas Corp., 9 percent for General Dynamics Corp. and percent [no figure as received] for Martin Marietta Corp.

The Japan representative of Arianespace attributed his firm's overwhelming strength mainly to two factors:

—The withdrawal of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) from the commercial satellite launching business.

—The ability of Arianespace to launch satellites into geostationary orbit using three-stage rockets, while other firms can launch satellites only into lower orbits, since the rockets used by such competitors were initially developed for military purposes.

The representative of Arianespace said his company has been almost fully booked as far ahead as 1991.

**North Korea**

**Commentator Denounces Bush's Visit to South**  
*SK2302061089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1150 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "Why Is Bush Coming to South Korea?"]

[Text] President Bush of the United States is expected to visit South Korea on 27 February despite the strong opposition and rejection of the South Korean people.

In connection with this, the so-called specialists on East Asian affairs of the Heritage Foundation, called a group of conservative Washington brains, on 17 February presented Bush with so-called policy suggestions. They

made suggestions on such issues as reconfirming U.S. defense commitment to South Korea, urging South Korea to further open its market, and expressing support for the puppets' divisive maneuvers.

Also, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Clark raved that Bush will reassure South Korea of an invariable guarantee for its security in his so-called talks with traitor No Tae-u.

This clearly shows the purpose of Bush's junket to South Korea. As everyone knows, there are some 50,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and modern war means, including some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types, as well as some 1 million puppet army troops, deployed in South Korea. And the "Team Spirit-89" joint military exercise, a preliminary war against the northern half of the republic and a test nuclear war exercise, is being conducted there at its height.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and the provocative maneuvers for war of aggression are the main obstacles to the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and factors that gravely threaten the peace and security of the world. It is a shameless trick that the U.S. imperialists babble that they play the role of checking someone's military strength in South Korea.

The defense raved about by the U.S. imperialists are synonymous with aggression. It is well known to the world that the U.S. imperialists have occupied South Korea and continuously built up armed forces of aggression under the pretext of the so-called defense commitment.

Although a phase of detente is now being gradually opened in the international arena, the danger of war continues to linger on the Korean peninsula. That Bush should come to South Korea at a time like this and reconfirm the so-called commitment with the puppets is an out-of-the-ordinary situation running counter to the trend of the times. This clearly shows that the criminal objective of Bush's junket to South Korea is to continuously occupy South Korea as a colony and a military base under the pretext of security, stepping up war maneuvers, to accelerate the realization of the aggressive Asian and Pacific strategy, and to inspire the puppets' war fever.

This also proves that the U.S. imperialists' raving about the peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula is all false and that there is no change in the U.S. imperialists' way of thinking on the Korean question. Bush's junket to South Korea is designed to encourage the puppets and to raise their popularity so as to sustain the colonial fascist rule.

A vigorous struggle is being waged in South Korea at present in the form of a closely concerted struggle among the anti-U.S. struggle calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, the withdrawal of nuclear weapons, a halt to the "Team Spirit" war exercises, the antigovernment struggle calling for looking into the truth

of the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities and punishing those responsible for them, and the struggle for national reunification. The indications are that this struggle will be expanded even more greatly. Because of this, the No Tae-u ring is experiencing a serious crisis in its rule. For this reason, Bush is coming to South Korea to raise the popularity of the puppets and encourage them so as to sustain the colonial rule.

That the rabble of the Heritage Foundation raved about the support and praise for the puppets in their so-called suggestions proves this. Facts show that Bush's junket to South Korea is an intolerable criminal junket designed to further intensify the colonial rule in South Korea and maneuvers of war of aggression on the Korean peninsula and to further encourage the puppets to maneuvers for fascism, division, and war. Therefore, the South Korean people of all walks of life strongly denounce Bush's junket to Seoul as a junket to openly reconfirm his support for the No Tae-u military fascist regime and are launching themselves daily into the anti-U.S. struggle, chanting "Bush, do not come to South Korea," "We oppose Bush's visit to South Korea," and "Cancel Bush's plan to visit Seoul."

This anti-U.S. struggle is being further stepped up as the date of Bush's junket approaches. The South Korean people do not want the junket to South Korea by Bush, the uninvited guest. If he should come to South Korea not listening to the voices of the South Korean people, he will face even stronger resistance and suffer from shame.

#### MINJU CHOSON Comments on Visit

SK2302104789 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1035 GMT 23 Feb 89

["Why Is Bush Going To Visit South Korea?"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—U.S. President Bush intends to drop in South Korea alone on February 27, not visiting other allies and satellites, after attending the funeral ceremony of the Japanese emperor, to have "summit talks" with the traitor No Tae-u over some confidential matters.

In this regard, MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a signed commentary entitled "Why Is Bush Going To Visit South Korea?," which reads in part:

What Bush seeks in this visit is, above all, to keep a tighter hold on South Korea as a colony and military base and continually subordinate it to the U.S. policy of aggression and to freeze the division of Korea.

He is coming to South Korea which will soon be the main operational theatre of the "Team Spirit" war maneuvers with the aim of personally examining the preparations for a new war on the spot and pushing ahead with the U.S. aggressive plan to carry its Korea and Asia strategy into practice.



He also seeks through this visit to hatch up a plot for a permanent division of Korea.

His visit to South Korea is aimed at instructing the puppets the future orientation of their "northern policy" toward "two Koreas."

Another aim he seeks in his upcoming visit is to confirm continued U.S. "support" and "aid" to the military fascist "regime," give a shot in the arm to the puppets and create an atmosphere favorable to "intermediary appraisal" of No Tae-u and, at the same time, to threaten the people who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle for reunification and defuse the serious crisis of the colonial rule.

In the "summit talks" he is also supposed to force the puppets to broaden markets with an argument about "easing trade friction" and the like, mobilize the war potentials of South Korea in the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" called "Star Wars programme" and seek to hasten the formation of the criminal U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

Bush's visit to South Korea will only result in further encouraging the South Korean puppets to fascism and confrontation, increasing the danger of war and permanent division and laying greater obstacles in the way of reunification. Herein lies the danger of this visit.

**Holbrooke Remarks on U.S. in ROK Denounced**  
*SK2202155789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1529 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Holbrooke, a former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, said it is "premature" and "dangerous" to withdraw the U.S. forces present in South Korea at the present stage, according to a report.

This is a brigandish sophism fully betraying the U.S. imperialists' wolfish intention of keeping their forces in South Korea for an indefinite period, instead of withdrawing them.

What specific time is needed for the U.S. imperialists, the aggressors, to go home, and what danger will come after the disturber of peace has disappeared?

The tension is increasing with each passing day and the dark clouds of war are hovering heavily at all times on the Korean peninsula although a climate of detente is being created by degrees in the international environment on the whole today. This is entirely because the U.S. imperialists are running amuck in their attempt to ignite the train of war, wrecking peace and stability on the Korean peninsula after occupying South Korea.

However volubly they may talk about someone's "threat" and "danger" nobody will believe it.

There is neither justification nor pretext for the U.S. imperialists to remain in South Korea any longer.

**Growing Anti-U.S. Movement in South Noted**  
*SK2202101489 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0007 GMT 21 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 21 February commentary: "The Powerful Anti-U.S. Trend Is Unstoppable"]

[Text] The spirit of anti-U.S. struggle is growing rapidly among the South Korean people of all walks of life, including the youths and students.

The anti-U.S. struggle that takes place every day in various places in South Korea, including Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu, and Chonju, is now being vigorously staged in various forms such as meetings, demonstrations, surprise raids on and occupation of aggressive institutions and military bases, and various types of open letters to the United States. The slogans "Drive Yankees out of South Korea," "Stop the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercise," and "We are against Bush's visit to South Korea"—loud voices of indignation from the masses—are heard coming from the venues of anti-U.S. struggle. The struggle shows signs of becoming more ferocious.

This graphically shows that the South Korean people are now carrying out the struggle with increasing conviction based on having put their struggle on the right track toward national liberation. It also shows that they are burning with a firm will to realize their aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification on that road.

It is noteworthy that, precisely when the U.S. imperialists and their lackey the No Tae-u ring are trying to make the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the conducting of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise appear as if they had been requested by somebody else, the South Korean people have begun to voice in full force the demand that U.S. troops be forced to withdraw and that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise be halted. This expression of the aspirations for independence and reunification against the United States which is gathering momentum among the South Korean people is a righteous and splendidly patriotic undertaking that is taken with a view toward solving national affairs on the strength of the unity between the North and South after evicting the aggressors.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring are now exerting last-ditch efforts to throw a roadblock in the way of the people's powerful anti-U.S. struggle at any cost. The puppets meeting places off limits by lining the entrances to these places with a large number of policemen and indiscriminately fired tear gas canisters at the demonstrators, forcibly took those participating in the demonstrations to police stations, and created a whirlwind of crackdowns and checks of passers-by on the streets under the pretext of ferreting out behind-the-scenes wire-pullers. The puppets arrested 12 people, including chairman of student body at Yonsei University, on charges that they had handed over directly to the

United States an open letter in which the youths and students made clear their just stand on the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and Bush's junket to South Korea. They went so far as to undertake such treacherous acts as transferring to the U.S. Army a U.S. imperialist aggression soldier who brutally murdered an innocent resident in Kusan without doing anything about him and then took the measure of controlling the news to keep reports of the crime from being made known to the public.

In substance, the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle is, from start to finish, an expression of the aspirations for independence, democracy, peace, and reunification. Under no circumstances can it be a target of knife-wielding.

Things the South Korean people are calling for, such as the withdrawal of U.S. troops, cessation of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, and cancellation of Bush's planned junket to South Korea, have been raised because they will ultimately, result in strengthening the U.S. imperialists' political and military invasion of and domination in South Korea, in trampling underfoot the South Korean people's sovereign rights, and in throwing layers of grave obstacles in the way of national peace and in the way of carrying out the cause of national reunification.

In fact, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has not only cast dark clouds over North-South dialogue arranged for reconciliation and unity by aggravating tensions to the extreme, but it is also gathering the danger of a nuclear war over the heads of the people in the country.

Bush's junket to South Korea, an open act of providing protection for the military dictatorial regime, will bring to the nation nothing but disasters such as the fortification of the fascist military dictatorship, the deepening of the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination, and the acceleration of the maneuvers for perpetuating the nation's division.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops that occupy South Korea are not only the basic obstacles to peaceful reunification but also the source of all misfortune suffered by the South Korean people. Thanks to the despotic and unreasonable [word indistinct] by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, South Korean people lose their lives and are robbed of their property all the time. The number of such criminal acts that took place during last year alone has reached 297.

A Kusan resident was brutally murdered recently by a U.S. imperialist aggression soldier. How can the South Korean people now stay away from the anti-U.S. struggle? The behavior of the No Tae-u ring which, while whiningly begging for U.S. protection and the permanent occupation of South Korea by the aggression troops, suppresses the just anti-U.S. struggle through the use of bayonets, is nothing but a treacherous act that can be

committed only by a filthy toadyist traitor who is selling out national interests in exchange for his prolonged stay in power, while riding on the coattail of his U.S. masters.

The more it intensifies its bayonet-backed suppression of the people's righteous anti-U.S. struggle, the more the No Tae-u ring will only lay bare its criminal anti-independence, antidemocratic, antipeace, and antireunification nature.

It is the firm resolve of the South Korean people to blaze a path toward detente, peace, reconciliation, unity, democracy, and national reunification through their anti-U.S. struggle.

It is better for the U.S. imperialists and their lackey the No Tae-u ring to look squarely at the trend of public sentiment in South Korea and acted judiciously.

The U.S. imperialist aggression troops should leave South Korea without delay as demanded by the South Korean people and stop the criminal "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

If Bush slinks into South Korea in defiance of the South Korean people's strong opposition, it will only invite a new set of a hot anti-U.S. wind.

#### **Coverage of Alleged U.S. Soldiers' Unlawfulness**

##### **'Thrice-Cursed Atrocities' Noted**

*SK2202154289 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1518 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 532 today denouncing the unending thrice-cursed atrocities of U.S. imperialist aggression army soldiers in South Korea these days.

An airman of the Osan Air Base of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces murdered in cold blood Chong Pan-yong, an inhabitant in Kusan, North Cholla Province, on February 11. And a senior private of the 595 Company of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces based in Segok-dong, Kangnam District of Seoul, on February 18 beat and heavily injured Yang Yong-sik, a taxi driver, on the road in front of the company when he demanded his taxi fare, and fled.

Noting that these brutalities vividly show the bestial nature of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops, the descendants of pirates, the information says that they are perpetrating all sorts of rash acts, debauchery, pillage and murder in the occupied areas in recent years, while staging such large-scale military exercises as the "Team Spirit" in an atmosphere of real war.

Pointing out that the year 1988 witnessed 297 cases of brutalities of the U.S. imperialist aggression soldiers in South Korea, over 130 cases of which were assault, rape and murder, it charges that the No Tae-u group, however, is trying hard to keep the atrocities of U.S. imperialist brutes in the dark.

Curses and indignation against the U.S. imperialist brutes are now surging in the hearts of the South Korean people and they are filled with the firm determination to bring a sledge hammer of revenge down to bear upon the cannibals, says the information.

#### **'Unbroken Chain' of Aggression**

SK2202225489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1537 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Savage U.S. soldiers fired at a passer-by Monday morning in Kunsan where murder of people by U.S. imperialist aggression Army soldiers occurs in an unbroken chain, according to "Radio Christian" of South Korea.

Senior Private John Wilson and another Yankee belonging to the U.S. Army unit in Kunsan shot a passer-by surnamed Yun from the veranda of a second-floor flat at a village in Kunsan, wounding him on the leg.

They had originally levelled their rifles at two women passing by. When Yun shouted protest upon seeing the sight, they turned and shot him.

The No Tae-u fascist clique, however, works hard to conceal the masters' crime with no word of protest, fully revealing its true color as a pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor.

#### **'Outrages' Since 1953 Mentioned**

SK2302044689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0439 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—A soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, Green, on February 15 ran a military truck over Song Yun-Chae who was walking a zebra crossing in Haewol-Tong, Kunsan City, North Cholla Province, the South Korean newspaper TONG-A ILBO reported.

This shocking brutality called forth bitter resentment of people.

As already reported, this month, in Kunsan area alone, a villain belonging to the U.S. Air Force assaulted a defenceless civilian, killing him, on the 11th and a brute belonging to the Kunsan U.S. base fired at a local civilian surnamed Yun, wounding him, on the 20th.

Kunsan has seen numerous outrages committed by U.S. soldiers such as the shooting of a girl at Kunsan airfield in 1953, the gang rape of a girl in the Kunsan railway station compound in 1954, the shooting of a Kunsan high school student in 1971 and the murder of two women in 1977.

The latest murder has created a strained atmosphere in Kunsan City by fanning the anti-U.S. sentiments of people determined to revenge themselves on the U.S. imperialist aggressors a thousand times.

#### **Nature of South's 'Dependent' Economy Analyzed**

SK2002153289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1514 GMT 20 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 20 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article by Prof. and Dr. Yi Myong-so under the title "South Korean Economy Is Typical of Neo-Colonial Dependent Economy".

The article says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"The U.S. imperialists lay stress on the strategic importance of South Korea, which is situated near Japan, their biggest ally, and which occupies a strategic point on the Asian Continent, and so have not only turned South Korea into their nuclear war base to bring military pressure to bear upon us, but also converted it into an economic and political base against socialism in collaboration with the Japanese imperialists and other reactionaries in the world and are manoeuvring in every possible way to demonstrate the 'supremacy' of capitalism on the Korean peninsula."

The South Korean puppets and their U.S. and Japanese masters are in every possible way manoeuvring to convince the world of the "supremacy" of capitalism, advertising the so-called "growth" of the South Korean economy.

This is, in essence, a deceptive trick to justify the criminal acts of those who put the South Korean economy under the domination of foreign forces and a crafty move to put down the resistance of the South Korean people internally and intensify the political and economic offensive against socialist countries externally.

Quite contrary to the repeated advertisement of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, today the South Korean economy has reduced to a typical colonial economy wholly dependent on the U.S. and Japanese monopolies due to the neo-colonialist method of the imperialists.

Now the South Korean comprador capitalists have in their hands 70 percent of industry, 80 percent of construction and 60 percent of trade in South Korea.

The economy virtually dependent on the foreign forces for its raw materials, fuel, technology and even markets—the economy the fate of which is staked on foreign forces for more than 40,000 million dollars of foreign debts and various investments close to 10,000 million dollars—is now being whitewashed as a "national economy". This is one of the important reasons why the South Korean economy is typical of dependent economy of neo-colonialism.



The dependence on the South Korean economy on exports increased from 2.4 percent in 1962 to 15.1 percent in 1972 and then from 29.1 percent in 1980 to 36.5 percent in 1986.

The main inner structure of the export industry of South Korea is processing and assembling.

Processing the imported raw materials and assembling accessories with cheap labour force and selling them in markets abroad only to line the pocket of foreign monopoly capitalists. This is another reason why the South Korean economy is typical of dependent economy of neo-colonialism.

The U.S. imperialists have turned the South Korean economy into a tool for their snowballing military spending. Basing themselves on this, they sharply increased the military expenditure for the upkeep and expansion of the puppet army first of all. The military expenditure jumped from 23,900 million won in 1964 to 100,500 million won in 1970 and 2,315,000 million won in 1980 and then up to 6,225,700 million won in 1989. These figures show an increase of 260.5 times in 25 years. The U.S. imperialists force the puppets to systematically increase the expenses for the upkeep of their forces occupying South Korea. The share of the puppets in the expenses for the upkeep of the U.S. forces' presence in South Korea was 1,200 million dollars every year till around 1986, but sharply increased close to 22,000 million dollars in 1988. The economy of South Korea has literally reduced to a military appendage to the militarisation of the U.S. economy and a means of supplying war means and materiel on the spot and covering the funds for the upkeep of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet Army there. This is another reason why the economy of South Korea is typical of dependent economy of neo-colonialism.

**Takeshita Denounced for 'Distorting History'**  
*SK2302050489 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0455 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)—Papers here today print commentaries denouncing the Japanese reactionaries for giving a distorted revision of their history of aggression in the past and prettifying it.

Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita recently said "the nature of war" unleashed by Japanese imperialism—"aggressive or non-aggressive—is a matter for future historians to judge."

Japanese authorities made a spokesman for the government defend Takeshita to the effect that his statement "is in accord with the old view of the government" at a time when voices assailing it were ringing out louder at home and abroad.

The news analyst of NODONG SINMUN brands Takeshita's statement as a shameful jargon aimed at distorting the history and justifying the aggressive crimes of Japanese imperialism.

The brigandish aggressive acts committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past in the vast expanse of Asia including Korea, China and Southeast Asia are stark historical facts that can be erased or concealed by nothing, he says.

Noting that they are giving a distorted revision of the history of aggression in the past and prettifying it with the aim of providing justification for their policy of aggression today, he says the Japanese reactionaries are now dreaming of gratifying their wild aggressive design by deeply embroiling themselves in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries are carrying on an ideological offensive for creating a social atmosphere while stepping up military preparations for the purpose, the news analyst says, and stresses:

Subsequently, the history of aggression in the past is being distorted and revised in textbooks, visits to the "Yasukuni Shrine" by cabinet ministers are encouraged and tones stressing Japan's "leading role" are not infrequently heard or read in statements of the authorities and in press media.

Noting that the Japanese militarists will be unable to evade the responsibility for their past war of aggression no matter what crafty tricks they may resort to, the news analyst emphasizes:

They must frankly admit and apologize for their crimes to the Korean and other Asian people.

#### Further Criticism

*SK2202103789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1025 GMT 22 Feb 89

["Foolish Sophism To Cover Blood-Stained History of Aggression"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Takeshita, answering an interpellation of opposition Diet members at the budgetary committee of the House of Representatives, let out again a rigmarole denying the fact that Japan ignited the Second World War.

He spinned out a string of foolish sophism, contending that argument about what is aggression is diverse, it is hard to lay down an academic definition of the war of aggression and it is a matter for future historians to judge.

His utterances, in a word, imply that the action of the Japanese militarists during World War Two was not aggressive.

It is a stark historical fact that the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea, China and other countries of Asia with the mobilization of a huge army millions strong and

lorded it over as the most truculent aggressor. It is common knowledge even a mere child knows that the war kindled by the Japanese imperialists was a war of aggression.

What is it, if not aggression, that they invaded other countries, killed tens of millions of people with bayonets, plundered their wealth and tried to stamp out even others' nationality?

We cannot overlook the reason why Takeshita so frequently threw together a foolish balderdash openly distorting history, denying the responsibility of Japan for the provocation of the war of aggression which his predecessor could not but admit.

Our people and other Asian peoples still remember the sanguinary records of the war of aggression committed by the Japanese imperialists and are watching with deep apprehension and vigilance the ill-boding moves of the Japanese reactionaries who are again taking the adventurous road of overseas expansion to realise their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

The Japanese reactionaries must draw a proper lesson from their blood-stained history of aggression and behave with discretion.

**Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Afghanistan**  
SK2302111589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1100 GMT 23 Feb 89

["DPRK Government and Korean People Hail Steps Taken by the Soviet Union and Republic of Afghanistan. 'Spokesman for Foreign Ministry Issues Statement'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] *Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA)*—A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a statement on February 23 in support of the statements of the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan on an early peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan recently announced through their government statements the completion of the Soviet troops pullout from Afghanistan and, in this connection, clarified their stand for an early peaceful solution of the Afghan problem.

By completely fulfilling their commitments to withdraw foreign troops in conformity with the Geneva accords according to the timetable, the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan created a precondition to put an end to the bloody conflicts and achieve stability in Afghanistan.

This shows their sincere attitude to put a period to all forms of foreign interference in Afghanistan and politically settle the problem in this region through dialogue and negotiation.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people hail the steps taken by the Soviet Union and the Republic of Afghanistan and express support to their peace-loving policy to positively contribute to easing international tension and guaranteeing global peace and security.

Being an internal issue of the Afghan people, the Afghan problem must be resolved by the people themselves independently and peacefully without outside interference.

The Korean people hope that ceasefire and national reconciliation will be achieved in Afghanistan at an early date and it will advance along a road of stability and prosperity as an independent non-aligned state.

We demand that the United States faithfully discharge its commitments to the Geneva accords as a guarantor of the accords and immediately stop interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In the international arena today it is a trend of the times to withdraw foreign troops from others' territories and settle disputes peacefully and politically.

It is an unjustifiable, anachronistic act for the United States to keep South Korea under its military occupation and continue with such war games as the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

Not only once has the DPRK Government declared that it has no intention to invade the South and it has put forward many constructive proposals for detente including the four principles for the guarantee of peace on the Korean peninsula and the all-inclusive peace overture and, according to them, even took practical steps of drastically slashing its armed forces unilaterally.

This notwithstanding, the United States clamours about "defense" while keeping its armed forces in South Korea thousands of kilometres from its territory and staging even large-scale war maneuvers. This is not understandable to anyone.

The United States should take steps of withdrawing its troops and military bases as well as nuclear and all other destruction weapons from South Korea so that the tensions may be removed from the Korean peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country be achieved in keeping with the present-day international trend toward independence and detente.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will make energetic efforts to see that all the regional disputes including the Afghan issue are settled fairly in the national interests of the relevant peoples and world peace and security guaranteed.

**Kim Chong-il Birthday Greetings From Abroad**  
*SK2202101189 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1002 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 22 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages of greetings on his birthday from Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba; Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Agatha Barbara, ex-president of the Republic of Malta; Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici, leader of the Malta Labour Party; V. Ratakul, leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organised in Costa Rica; and Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Cyprus.

The messages congratulate Comrade Kim Chong-il most warmly and wish him good health and long life and success in his work.

**Ho Tam Attends Diplomatic Function in Pyongyang**  
*SK2102161289 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT*  
21 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 21 (KCNA)—The international Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] arranged a friendship gathering for members of the diplomatic corps in Pyongyang at the Moknan pavilion on February 21.

Invited there were diplomatic envoys of different countries and embassy officials.

Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, comrade Kim Yong-sun, member and director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned were present.

Toasts were made by Ho Tam and Ambassador of the Palestine state Mustafa Safarini, doyen of the diplomatic corps.

The doyen said: I deem it a great honor to speak at the gathering which is arranged on the occasion of the birthday of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the friendly Korean people.

He noted that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was born in Mt. Paektu, the sacred land of the revolution, in the period when the armed struggle against foreign aggressors was going on, and grew up, hearing gun reports in the tempests of the revolution.

Dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il with his extraordinary ideological and theoretical activities has written many precious works, carried forward and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions and thus provided the Korean people with a milestone indicating a bright future, he stressed.

Stating that in recent years a great upswing of construction unprecedented in the previous years has been effected in Pyongyang and preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students are nearing successful completion, he said that these great achievements made in all fields of socialist construction are unthinkable apart from the ceaseless thinking and activities of dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il, he noted, ensured that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have applied the idea of independence, peace and friendship in external relations and thereby, made contributions to strengthening peace, friendship and solidarity among the world people and to building a new world.

We are following with keen interest the sincere efforts of the WPK and the Government of the DPRK to realise the proposal for convening a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people in the North and the South put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address for this year, he said, adding: I sincerely hope Korea will surely be reunified at an early date on the publicly recognized three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Then the participants appreciated a performance on Korean artistes.

The gathering proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

**Masses Urged To Join Chonminnyon Rallies**  
*SK2002085589 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT*  
19 Feb 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today I will talk in connection with Chonminnyon's [National Coalition of the Movement for Democracy and the Nation] proclamation of 18 through 17 February as period of the people's struggle.

On 17 February Chonminnyon held a news conference at the [name indistinct] church in Seoul and proclaimed the ten days from 18 through 27 February to be a period of the people's struggle to denounce the present military dictatorial regime which defends the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities and to denounce U.S. President Bush's visit to South Korea. Chonminnyon said that through some (?11) rounds of rallies and demonstrations during this period, it would expose and denounce the false will for democratization of the No Tae-u group, which suppresses the demands of the



workers and peasants for the right to exist under the pretext of law and order and the objective of the visit to South Korea by Bush who is coming to Seoul to stabilize the pro-U.S. No Tae-u military dictatorial regime. Chonminnyon also said it would strongly demand the thorough clarification of the truth of the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities and punishment of those responsible for them and an immediate halt to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise that hampers peace and the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

At the same time, Chonminnyon said that a mass rally of Seoul citizens would be held at Taehak-ro in Seoul on 18 February demanding the punishment of those responsible for the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities and the stepping down of the No Tae-u regime, that workers' rallies would be held across the country on 19 February in Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, and Ulsan demanding that the suppression of the labor movement be crushed and that the antidemocratic evil laws be abolished, that on 25 February pan-national rallies would be held across the country to denounce the No Tae-u group along with Bush's visit to South Korea, and that on 27 February rallies and demonstrations would be held in front of the U.S. Embassy to oppose Bush's visit to South Korea.

This decision made by Chonminnyon is a very just decision that reflects the consistent will and demands of all the masses who are determined to expel the U.S. aggressors from this land, to restore the deprived national dignity and sovereignty, to overthrow the No Tae-u military dictatorial group, and to enjoy the right to exist and democratic freedom.

As you know, all our masses today strongly demand that a thorough clarification of the truth of the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities be made and that the main culprit be punished, consistently calling for the stepping down of the No Tae-u military dictatorial regime. Moreover, our masses demand that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, which not only lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war but also cast dark clouds over the North-South dialogue, be immediately halted, and strongly oppose Bush's visit to South Korea. This is proven by the struggle of the masses of all walks of life which is waged more vigorously with each passing day. For instance, on 16 February some 200 college students attacked the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju chanting such slogans as "Expel the Yankees," "Overthrow No Tae-u," "We oppose Bush's visit to South Korea," "Stop the 'Team Spirit' joint military exercises." Also there are rallies and demonstrations being held across the country these days calling for the punishment of Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, the main culprits of the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities, and opposing Bush's visit to South Korea, calling for a halt to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The Chonminnyon decision to set aside the period from 18 through 27 February as a period of the people's struggle to denounce the present military dictatorial

regime which defends the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities and U.S. President Bush's visit to South Korea and to wage a pan-national anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle well reflects our masses' aspirations and demands. Therefore, this decision made by Chonminnyon is receiving warm applause from all the people. Nevertheless, the No Tae-u group branded the rallies and demonstrations which Chonminnyon has decided to hold in Seoul and all other major cities up to 27 February as illegal, attempting to block them at the source.

The No Tae-u group deployed some 13,000 riot control police troops of 90 companies around Taehak-ro in Seoul on 18 February, committing bestial suppression against the participants in the Seoul citizens' rally. This shows that unless we do away with the No Tae-u group, our masses will not be able to free themselves from their current plight. Therefore, the masses of all walks of life should all launch themselves into the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle to expel the No Tae-u group from power and to expel the U.S. aggressors, and actively join all the rallies and demonstrations sponsored by Chonminnyon.

**Struggle To Achieve Independent National Regime**  
*SK1902051589 (Clandestine) Voice of National*  
*Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT*  
8 Feb 89

[Talk by Kim Chol-min from the "For the New Life" program: "The Principle of the Movement To Establish a National Independent Government in the Present Struggle"]

[Text] How are you, everyone? One of the strategic and tactical guiding principles which were elucidated by the ever-victorious chuche-oriented strategies and tactics demands that all the masses' struggles at present be oriented to a struggle to establish a national independent regime. Therefore, today, at this hour, I will talk about the idea that all the masses' struggles must be oriented to a struggle to establish a national independent regime.

Orienting all the masses' struggles of the moment to a struggle to establish an independent national regime means orienting all the struggles to regain the right to existence, an imminent demand, and to achieve democratic and civil rights to a struggle to establish an independent national regime and developing these struggles. This principle can be said to elucidate the course of the development of the masses' struggles and their overall goals.

Correctly choosing the course of the development of the masses' struggles and their overall goals is one of the powerful issues presented in guiding the masses' struggles. Only when we correctly understand this issue and put it into practice without a hitch, can we overcome the [words indistinct] of the masses' struggles and develop the masses' movement into a goal-oriented social reform movement.

Now, I will look more closely at why we must orient all the masses' struggles of the moment to a struggle to establish an independent national regime. This is, among other reasons, because the major goal of the masses' struggles is to establish an independent national regime. As you know, the masses' are struggling to realize the chajusong of the masses and the nation. The chajusong of the Korean masses has been trampled down, and they have been deprived of their chajusong. The greatest enemy who tramples the chajusong of our masses are precisely the American forces [seryok] of aggression which have forcibly subjected our masses to a colonial fascist rule. It is the United States that has trampled our masses' national independence, democratic and civil rights, and right to existence in this land for no fewer than approximately 40 years. To recover their lost national dignity, democratic and civil rights, and right to existence, our masses must achieve national independence after freeing ourselves from U.S. rule and interference.

It can be said that we have achieved national independence only when we establish an independent national regime that can practically guarantee national independence. This is because man's independent rights are collectively embodied in state sovereignty, that is, a regime.

We can completely achieve national independence only when we establish a genuine national independent regime—that can exercise chajusong in overall state affairs—after terminating the colonial rule by the American imperialists and rejecting all interference by and dependence upon outside forces. As you know, a national independent regime considers independence, democracy, and reunification as the bases of its policies.

A national independent regime firmly maintains chajusong in political, diplomatic, military, and all other fields of its activities and lays the foundation for an independent, peaceful reunification.

Therefore, all the masses' struggles to seek national independence, democratic and civil rights, the right to existence, and reunification must ultimately have the task of achieving an independent national regime as their final goal. This proves that the masses' struggles of the moment must be oriented and developed to the direction of realizing their struggle goals. Therefore, instead of seeking to realize only imminent demands and interests, our masses must continuously develop our struggles, without fail, to a struggle to establish a national independent regime.

Orienting all the masses' struggles of the moment to a struggle to establish a national independent regime is also a fundamental issue posed by the demand of successfully fulfilling the strategic tasks of the masses' struggles by combining their strategic tasks and tactical ones. As you know, it can be said that the tactics of the

masses' struggles are subordinate to their strategies and that all the tactical struggles are a preparatory step for the realization of the strategic tasks.

Of course, [word indistinct] struggles, that is, struggles to realize imminent tasks, play an important role in realizing the masses' [word indistinct] social and political demands and economic [word indistinct] demands; in weakening the reactionary forces in this process; and in raising the forces for the reform movement.

However, these struggles are not aimed only at realizing imminent demands presented in these struggles. Rather, their main goal is to provide an environment and preconditions favorable for a struggle to establish a regime, the strategic goal of these struggles. Therefore, they must be subordinated and oriented to a strategic struggle to realize marginal demands [as heard].

Because in reality, the strategic task in the stage of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, a struggle for national liberation, is to terminate U.S. colonial rule and to establish an independent national regime, all the masses' struggles of the moment must be thoroughly oriented and developed to a struggle to establish an independent national regime.

In guiding the masses' movement, orienting all the struggles of the moment to a struggle to realize marginal demands, not to a strategic struggle to establish a regime, is the (?loss) of [word indistinct] and a reformist stand. On the contrary, if we, underestimating how important the tactical struggles of the moment are, hold fast only to struggles to fulfill strategic tasks, we will fall into adventurism and will not be able to successfully wage a struggle to establish a regime.

These left-leaning or right-leaning tendencies are shown on a not small scale in some sectors of the masses' movement in South Korea today. For example, even though conditions that could help turn the high fervor of the workers for their struggle into a political struggle to establish an independent national regime were promoted during the July-September 1987 labor movement, some sectors of the labor movement tried to hastily conclude the struggle as an economic struggle. Contrary to this, underestimating the struggles of the moment, which were of tactical significance, other sectors, while saying that the issue of the regime must be presented in all the struggles, had a tendency to present such slogans as "Establish a masses' republic" and "Convene the constitutional assembly," without taking subjective and objective circumstances into account, even though these slogans may have been reasonable.

Next, I will talk about major demands presented in orienting all the masses' struggles of the moment to a struggle to achieve an independent national regime.

The first demand is gradually developing struggles of the lower stage to those of the higher stage. Developing the masses' struggles from the lower stage to the higher stage is a natural course in developing the masses' struggles

and is an essential prerequisite for orienting and developing the masses' struggles to a struggle to establish an independent national regime.

The masses' struggles are developed from a lower stage to a higher one based on how well the consciousness of the masses has been raised; how strong reform forces have grown; and how acute social contradictions have become. In this process, the masses' struggles are gradually developed from naturally occurring struggles to conscious and organizational struggles, and to a struggle to establish a regime. Therefore, in guiding the masses' struggle, by gradually developing the struggles of the lower stage to those of the higher stage, we must raise the struggles for imminent demands to a struggle to establish an independent national regime.

The next basic demand presented in developing all the masses' struggles to a struggle to establish an independent national regime is closely combining the imminent tactical demands of the struggles and their strategic demands. This is an essential requirement for orienting and developing the masses' struggles to a struggle to establish an independent national regime, because, among other things, this helps the masses to correctly understand the present and future of the masses' struggles and to march forward toward the struggle—to establish a regime—with clear objectives and because this vigorously leads the masses' struggles to a struggle to establish an independent national regime, in which process the working and farming masses, who have the most acute interests in the strategic demands of the masses' struggles, play an active role. This also means that by closely combining the tactical and strategic demands, one makes the masses ideologically prepare themselves so that they can actively rise up in the struggle to establish an independent regime. The tactical and strategic demands of the struggles must be thoroughly combined for these reasons.

Combining the tactical and strategic demands of the struggles means combining tactical and strategic struggle-slogans and presenting them. Therefore, we must orient all the masses' struggles to one struggle—to establish an independent national regime—by thoroughly combining the tactical and strategic demands of the struggles. Thank you.

### South Korea

**Source Says 'Team Spirit' To Begin Mid-March**  
*SK1802063289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT*  
18 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—The annual Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit" will begin in mid-March and last two weeks, an informed government source said Saturday.

Seoul and Washington are expected to make a formal announcement on the matter March 1, one month later than usual, and disclose details of the exercise in a news conference, the source said.

Announcement of Team Spirit was postponed to help inter-Korean dialogue.

The source said, "We will officially invite North Korean and Chinese officials to observe the defensive military drill."

North Korea has refused to resume Red Cross talks and preliminary contacts for parliamentary talks between the South and North, claiming Team Spirit has generated tension on the Korean peninsula.

Another official source said, however, that North Korea is likely to resume preliminary contacts March 2 to arrange high level political and military talks.

**Government Announces Jurisdiction Over U.S. Airman**  
*SK2302110889 Seoul YONHAP in English 1057 GMT*  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has notified the authorities of the U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) that it was exercising jurisdiction over an American airman for his alleged involvement in the death of a local resident of Gunsan, a USFK press release said Thursday.

The news release also indicated that the USFK would turn the case of Tech. Sgt. Bruce A. Harayda, of 51st Tactical Fighter Wing, Osan Air Base, over to the Korean Justice Ministry by saying that the USFK must make suspect's available for questioning, prosecution and related actions upon request by Korean authorities under the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA).

The American airman allegedly tossed a 53-year-old Korean over his shoulder Feb. 10 in Gunsan causing him to land on a concrete surface. The victim later died of multiple injuries sustained during the incident, USFK spokesmen said.

The incident was only one of the several cases involving American soldiers based here which allegedly fanned anti-Americanism among South Korean nationals. The SOFA has been one of the many sources of resentment among South Koreans for its allegedly discriminatory nature.

Harayda has currently been placed under the custody of the USFK authorities in accordance with the SOFA. The news release pointed out that the Korean authorities have primary jurisdiction over all USFK service members who are accused of violating ROK laws.

**Relations With U.S. Continue Changing Character**  
*SK2302063689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0540 GMT*  
23 Feb 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—American diplomats "are like American football players who are unable to correct their habit of coming into a head-on collision with everything," a senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official recently told a leading Seoul daily.



"I can hardly find any sign of efforts by them to readjust their point of view on the changing atmosphere in South Korea in a humble attitude," complained the undiplomatic diplomat.

The anonymous Korean drew his own careful conclusion that the United States itself fans the anti-American feeling among South Koreans.

A ranking U.S. diplomat echoed his complaint.

The United States has made many small and big mistakes in its relations with Korea, and the accumulation of those mistakes has expanded anti-American sentiment here, Nicholas Melee, deputy director of the U.S. Information Service in Seoul, told another Seoul newspaper.

Most Korean Foreign Ministry officials, however, are more concerned about the U.S. backlash from the "excessive" violence accompanying the anti-American trend.

The shift from a single-track foreign policy tuned to the signals emanating from Washington to omnidirectional diplomacy has contributed to the uneasy relationship with the United States, according to analysts.

Washington's lukewarm response to President No Tae-u's proposal for a six-nation peace conference last year was a harsh blow to Seoul's foreign policy mavins.

No, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly last October, suggested the conference comprise the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union, China, and South and North Korea.

The half-hearted reaction was because the two governments didn't have sufficient prior consultation, it was learned.

More recently, the United States has reportedly expressed great displeasure over press reports that South and North Korea may jointly participate in development projects in Siberia.

Analysts say the United States apparently sees it as a case of fools rushing in where superpowers fear to tread, fearing the South will pour the dollars it earned from its trade with the United States onto a frozen wasteland that even Japan has stayed away from.

"Washington is sending danger signals on Seoul's hurried approach to communist nations, warning that it is not helpful to the interests of not only South Korea itself but also to other allies," one analyst said.

In apparent response to the signals, Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun told a news conference Tuesday that it would be desirable for South Korea to consult with the United States and Japan on joint participation in the Soviet development projects.

Moreover, U.S. President George Bush's five-hour stop in South Korea next week, the shortest visit in history, is viewed as another expression of discomfort.

"It can't be completely wrong to see the shortest ever visit by an American President to South Korea as an expression of uneasiness with Seoul," a diplomatic source here said.

Also contributing to the unease is a controversy over Bush's designation of a CIA man, Donald Gregg, as his ambassador to Seoul.

Gregg's background as a former Seoul station chief of the CIA in early 1970s sent shivers among South Koreans, who remember most of the previous U.S. ambassadors for their exceptional influence on the government of their host country.

Many analysts agree that the United States and South Korea are now at the halfway point in changing their relations from "subordinate" to "reciprocal."

"It is still premature to say that we have secured complete independence from the United States, but a review of bilateral relations is now called for as our relative share of control has grown," said a professor of the Institute of Foreign Policy and National Security, a research arm of the Foreign Ministry.

**Communications Talks With U.S. Falter**  
*SK1902010789 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 19 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)—Negotiations between Korea and the United States over the opening of Korea's communications market have broken down, it was reported here Friday.

As a result, Washington is expected to list Korea as a country conducting unfair trading in accordance with the new Trade Act.

The U.S. trade representative is expected to make a report on the outcome of the five-day negotiations to the White House and Congress by Feb. 23.

Once so listed, Korea will have to conduct more negotiations over the next one year. In case the renewed negotiations also break down, Korea will face U.S. trade retaliation.

Korean sources said that the two countries failed to reach agreement on three of the 13 items presented by the U.S. side during lengthy negotiations which lasted until 5 a.m. Friday.

The three are the question of classifying monopolistic and competitive businesses, the date of opening the communications market and the question of participation in international bidding for government-supplied items.

Pak Song-tuk, communications policy director at the Ministry of Communications who headed the Korean delegation, told reporters that the U.S. delegation said it will recognize telephone and telecommunication projects as monopolistic.

But the U.S. side attempted to classify data base, data processing, electronic postal matter and all other modern communications industries as monopolistic, demanding participation by American companies in those businesses, he said. The Korean side, Pak said, was unable to comply with the U.S. demands.

The two countries also failed to narrow differences over the date of opening the communications market. The U.S. side, which originally demanded market opening by January 1990, extended the deadline by one year to January 1991. The Korean side advanced the date from early 1992 to mid-1991.

The two countries recognized the need to guarantee fair business competition, abolish restrictions controlling investment by foreigners and reduce tariffs. But they failed to conclude an agreement because they were at odds over the three items.

**North Coal May Be Returned Over Contract Dispute**  
*SK2102013389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 21 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] A senior official of the Ministry of Energy and Resources told the National Assembly yesterday that 20,000 tons of hard coal imported directly from north Korea may be returned for violation of the terms and conditions of the contract.

Yun Su-kil, chief of the ministry's planning and coordination bureau, said that the north Korean hard coal turned out to be powdered coal instead of lump coal in clear violation of the contract terms and returning the coal to north Korea is now under consideration.

The hard coal in question was imported by Hyosung Corp. directly from north Korea on Feb. 3.

In the meantime, Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song said that two trillion won will be released through the Korea Housing Bank to construct some 360,000 apartments this year.

To help ease the ever worsening housing shortage, Yi also said that his ministry will extend loans for construction of two million housing units between now and 1992.

Briefing the National Assembly Finance Committee, Minister Yi disclosed that small and medium industry banks will be established in five major cities.

According to him, new medium industry banks in Pusan and Taegu are set to open this year and those in Incheon, Kwangju and Taejeon will follow in a few years.

Minister Yi disclosed that the current account surplus for this year will be held at \$9.5 billion won to minimize the side-effects stemming from the snowballing trade surplus.

"Local business firms are under pressure to pay back external debts with unfavorable terms to maintain a proper level of foreign debts," he said.

Yi also said that six Korean commercial banks including Choheung Bank have established correspondent agreements with Soviet banks to facilitate direct trade between Korea and the Soviet Union.

**Student Proposal to North Via Red Cross Planned**  
*SK2302075789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT*  
*23 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (OANA-YONHAP)—An activist South Korean student group has proposed to North Korean students to meet at the truce village of Panmunjom on March 16 to discuss southern students' participation in the international youth festival in Pyongyang.

Chondaehyop, the South Korean National Student Representatives' Council, said Thursday that the proposal will be delivered to the North March 1 by the Korea National Red Cross and that it will send an 11-member delegation to the working-level talks.

The 13th festival, a major political, arts and sports event in socialist and Third World nations, is to be held in Pyongyang in July and the North sent an invitation to Chondaehyop on Dec. 26.

The group suggested discussing such issues as the joint hosting of inter-Korean cultural, scientific and artistic meetings, a peace declaration for reunification, an exchange of sports events and details of the festival like forming a single team representing both Koreas.

It also hopes to discuss the formation of advisory groups and naming observers, including politicians, religious leaders and citizens, and all about the participation programs that will be organized and promoted by the students.

**Further Report**

*OW2302062189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT*  
*23 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 KYODO—A South Korean federation of student associations proposed to its North Korean counterpart on Thursday that they form a joint North-South Korean delegation to a world youth-student festival scheduled for July in Pyongyang.

The South Korean federation proposed that both organizations hold working-level consultations on the proposal in the truce village of Panmunjom on March 16, federation sources said.

The Seoul student body said it is ready to dispatch an 11-member delegation, led by acting federation chairman, Im Chong-sok, to the proposed consultations.

In the working-level consultations, the South Korean federation hopes to discuss other issues as well, including mutual holdings of academic, cultural, sports, and art events, the sources said.

The adoption of a joint declaration for the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will also be topic in the consultations, the sources said.

**Government To Propose Inter-Korean Economic Talks**  
*SK1802130589 Seoul YONHAP in English 1231 GMT  
18 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has decided to propose inter-Korean economic talks aimed at discussing an investment protection agreement between Seoul and Pyongyang.

The Seoul government also decided to have a working-level contact with Moscow in early March to discuss matters concerning planned South-North joint participation in the Siberian development projects.

These were agreed upon in a high-powered meeting held Saturday with foreign, education, trade-industry, culture-information, unification board ministers, director of the Agency for National Security Planning and other relevant senior government officials attending.

The meeting of the "Committee for Coordinating North Korea Policies," which was presided over by the director of the Agency for National Security Planning, recognized the necessity of securing an investment protection agreement that will guarantee free withdrawal of South Korean capital invested in the joint-venture development of mountain Kumgang.

The senior officials decided to propose in April, or after the completion of the annual Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, that the South and North initiate economic talks to discuss such pact. They observed that the investment protection agreement was necessary for facilitating South-North economic cooperation, such as the scheduled joint development of a tourist resort centering around the scenic mountain of Kumgang.

The meeting, however, decided not to approve the proposed joint operations of a railroad rolling stock plant and a shipyard in the North for fear that those plants may be used for the development of defense industry in communist North Korea.

Those joint ventures were among the three joint venture programs Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of South Korea's Hyundai Group, and North Korean officials were reportedly agreeing to during Chong's recent sensational visit to Pyongyang.

**China Requests \$1 Billion Loan From Company**  
*SK2302132289 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean  
23 Feb 89 p 1*

[Report from Hong Kong correspondent Pak Pyong-sok]

[Text] On 22 February, a reliable source in China revealed that China has requested civilian-level loans from South Korea amounting to more than \$1 billion.

The high-level Chinese sources said that Mr Kim Pok-tong, adviser to the International Civil Economic Council of Korea, a pan-civilian organization for the northern economic policy, visited Beijing, China, last week to discuss the issues of expanding economic exchanges between South Korea and China, including the loan issue, and also held a detailed discussion with the China International Investment and Trust Corporation, the largest civilian enterprise group in China. The sources also said that Mr Yi Son-ki, president of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation [Kotra], will visit China in early March on invitation of the China Corporation for Promotion of International Trade.

It has been learned that Kotra President Yi, was initially scheduled to visit Beijing in mid-February, but his visit was postponed until early March because of adviser Kim's Chinese trip to discuss the loan issue.

In the meantime, the central Chinese Government reached an agreement on establishing a central civilian-level trade office in Seoul and Beijing in mid-1989. It appears that the Chinese Government will reach a concrete agreement when Kotra President Yi Son-ki visits China in early March.

Such a policy by China means that the economic cooperation between South Korea and China is being carried out in full force, in fact, going beyond civilian-level enterprises although the formula of such cooperation is civilian-based.

Such a change in position by China, which in the past showed prudence in the formula of exchange, appears to have been prompted by China's awareness that inducement of capital and technology from South Korea would be very difficult if past methods are used and by the active improvement in relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, including Hungary.

On the other hand, China decided a plan to actively induce tourist groups from South Korea and, based on this, China is studying the issue of operating chartered planes between Beijing and Seoul for South Korean tourists visiting China.



**Vietnam Seeks Firm's Aid in Oil Exploration**

SK2302130089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1234 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Vietnam has proposed tie-ups with South Korean enterprises in oil exploration along the northern coastal region of Vietnam, chairman of a major Korean semi-conductor company said Thursday.

"Vietnam called for a joint development of oil fields along the coast northeast of Hanoi," said Ku Cha-hak, chairman of Goldstar Semiconductor Ltd., upon his return from a weeklong trip to Vietnam. He led a group of senior officials of the Lucky-Goldstar Group, one of the largest South Korean business conglomerates.

It was first time for South Korean businessmen to visit Hanoi at an official invitation since the communization of the Southeast Asian country in 1975. Vietnam has no diplomatic ties with South Korea.

France and Australian business firms have already launched a cooperative exploration of oil fields nearby Hanoi.

Ku said the Vietnamese Government expected South Korean businesses' advance into its special economic zones to be set up near Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Ku met with high-ranking economic officials in Hanoi during his trip since Feb. 15.

"The officials indicated that direct flight and shipping service (linking the two countries) could be opened even before the normalization of mutual relations," Ku said.

Ku also said his company plans to invite 50 young Vietnamese technicians to Seoul in spring to give them advanced training.

**Officials To Purchase Rare Metals in USSR, PRC**

SK1802011189 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
18 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Korea plans to import several rare metals essential for high-tech industries directly from the Soviet Union and China this year.

The Office of Supply will dispatch officials to the communist countries in the first half of the year to purchase the rare metals, designated as strategic stockpile items.

Their shopping list includes ferromanganese, ferrochrome, ferromolybdenite, ferrovandium, ferrosilicon and ferronickel.

The office has decided to import 1,000 tons of ferrochrome and 50 tons of ferrovandium.

The alloys are used in the electronic, automobile and aeronautic industries, which Korea targets as the leading sectors of the economy in the mid-1990s.

**Government To Lift Restrictions on 133 Imports**

SK1802011589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
18 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Restrictions will be completely lifted for the import of 133 items of pharmaceuticals, medical devices, oriental medicinal herbs and fishery products effective March 1 as part of the policy to more widely open domestic market.

The items are divided into 113 raw materials for pharmaceuticals, four medical devices, seven marine products and nine medicinal herbs.

They were selected at an economic ministers meeting chaired by Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Cho Sun yesterday.

Although the government has already liberalized the import of most of the items, there has hardly been any import of them as special laws have hindered them.

At yesterday's meeting, they government decided to remove restrictive articles in 30 of 39 special laws such as the pharmaceuticals law for substantial import liberalization.

For example. The government will replace the import approval system on 117 raw materials for pharmaceuticals and medical devices with the report system for free import.

Seven fishery products—gold fish, tropical fish, grass carp, sea urchin, green laver, agar-agar and sea duck weed—will also be imported freely only after they are reported. This replaces the procedure of getting prior approval before they were imported.

The government will also lift import bans on nine types of oriental medicinal herbs on March 1 and allow the import of 12 other raw pharmaceutical materials, now under strict import ban, on a restrictive basis.

The government also plans to open the domestic market for 16 items of agricultural product seeds under the three-year schedule.

Four items of grain sorghum seeds, buckwheat seeds, oat seeds, milk vetch seeds and vetch seeds will be allowed to be imported next year.

Five items will be imported in 1991 and seven others in 1992. The five items are rye, millet, perilla, and wheat including durum wheat seeds while the seven items are small red bean, mung bean, sweet potatoes (fresh or for planting), ground nuts, sesame and rape seeds.

The government also decided to post 363 finished farm chemicals as importable items under the five-year market opening schedule.

Fifty-three items will be allowed to be imported from July 1 this year, 100 items next year, 106 items in 1991, 75 items in 1992, and 62 items in 1993. Now, only 20 finished farm chemicals have been allowed to be imported on a restrictive basis.

The government has also cut red tape in import procedures on 29 items—five industrial products, 19 electric goods and five high-priced special medical equipment.

**No Directs DJP, Officials To Plan Mid-term Vote**  
*SK2302122289 Seoul YONHAP in English 1209 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea's domestic political situation has entered upon a new phase as President No Tae-u Thursday braced himself to face an early popular assessment of his leadership.

No indicated the imminence of the controversial mid-term appraisal of his administration by ordering his Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the government to start full-fledged preparations for it.

No said, in a directive delivered at a meeting of ruling camp leaders at his official residence of Chongwadae, "Our party and the government are desired to be fully ready to conduct the interim appraisal at any time." He exhorted the participants of the joint ruling party-government meeting to employ "unusual determination" in working for the national progress. He stressed that the nation is facing "historic turning point" in its struggle for the settlement of democracy.

It was the first time that No has given such instruction to the ruling camp leaders with regard to the interim public judgement of his leadership. No promised, during his presidential election campaign in 1987, to let the public judge his achievement after the Seoul Olympics. No has constantly been pressed by opposition parties to fulfill that election pledge amid a widespread belief that a failure in the vote of confidence would inevitably mean a fatal blow to the incumbent ruling camp.

No, however, did not elaborate on the timing and formula of the appraisal, though political watchers observe that it would take the form of a referendum and could be held as early as next month.

#### **DJP Officials Discuss Appraisal**

*SK2102012089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party is cautiously considering holding President No Tae-u's mid-term appraisal within the first half of this year, putting the rest of his tenure at stake in a desperate bid to break current stalemate.

Top party and administration officials yesterday deliberated on formulas and timing of the interim assessment and general opinion was that an early settlement of the issue is more advantageous to No, an official present at the meeting said.

As to the timing, three options reviewed in the closed-door session were April, around June 29 on the occasion of No's democratic reform plan announced that day two years ago, and sometime next year after local council elections, tentatively slated for late this year.

The party leaders stressed that the administration had better call a plebiscite in the form of a confidence vote as soon as possible to put an end to hot controversy over the problem of Chon and launch a fresh sailing completely at No's helm.

They will render the position in a regular meeting of party executives, presided over by No, concurrently head of the DJP, at Chongwadae Thursday though presidential aides are still bent on a delay of the president's reevaluation.

No is expected to disclose policies on wide-ranging matters around Saturday, his first anniversary of inauguration.

The official said that some remained pessimistic about the result of an early plebiscite at a time when the recent finding of sizable land allegedly in the possession of former first lady Yi Sun-cha rekindled debates about the Chon couple's corruption and abuse of power.

The government party, however, views that the staking of No's tenure will increase his support rate when a mid-term evaluation, his last-minute campaign pledge, is offered.

The DJP thinks it more opportune to hold the vote in a turmoil of society like April, when a variety of anti-government protests are expected to mushroom, most likely coupled with labor strikes, on the ground that it would touch off solidarity of "stability-seeking" groups. Conservatives are generally inclined toward the ruling camp.

The DJP is determined to push ahead with rallies in the name of those for No's June 29 declaration across the country to consolidate support for the president. Local rallies started late last month with Secretary general Yi Chong-chan's tour to Kangwon-to, once a solid power base for the ruling party.

A senior official said his party does not agree with a standpoint that the confidence vote is too risky and a mid-term appraisal may as well be held as late as possible, an idea widely perceived by Chongwadae.

Chairman Pak Chun-kyu has warned of a disbandment of the present 13th Assembly through resignation en masse of the 125-member DJP members if No fails in a mid-term appraisal which he said should take the form of a confidence vote. The DJP is the largest among the four parties but the parliament has remained in the hands of three minor opposition parties, which has usually assumed concerted steps against the administration.

### **Appraisal Perhaps in Late March**

SK2302031489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT  
23 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u could face a vote of public confidence as early as late March.

Senior officials of No's ruling Democratic Justice Party have also hinted that No, if he wins the test, will try to change the political structure, possibly installing parliamentary cabinet rule.

However, No has not given any clear details of the test so far because his government and the ruling party are hamstrung by the majority of the three opposition parties in the single-house National Assembly.

No, during his presidential campaign in late 1987, pledged an interim test of his presidency after the Seoul Olympics.

"He will disclose details of the interim appraisal, such as date and method, after the ruling party and the government make their decision on the test following the closure of the ongoing special session of the National Assembly on March 4," ruling party chairman Pak Chun-kyu said Wednesday.

Floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, a confidant of No, told a party policy meeting Wednesday that key officials of the party and the government have agreed, in a series of recent meetings, to face the test head on in a national referendum with No's presidency at stake.

Kim said the government and the ruling party will try to change the political structure if No wins the vote.

Pak, the No. 2 man in the party after No, indicated the possibility of a shift to a parliamentary cabinet system.

"It is difficult to have a four-party structure without a parliamentary cabinet system," Pak said in a meeting with foreign correspondents in Seoul.

A senior ruling party official said the ruling camp has concluded that it should conduct the interim appraisal at an early date to strengthen the president's position.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, did not make it clear whether the reorganization of the political structure would require a constitutional amendment.

### **Onlookers Criticise Police 'Strong-Arm' Tactics**

SK2002023989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT  
20 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 20 (YONHAP)—Tens of thousands of South Korean riot police swung into action over the weekend, detaining more than 2,500 people and aborting two massive protest rallies.

Their strong-arm tactics raised howls of protest, however, as onlookers complained of "excessive" beatings and arrests. Most people arrested were released by late Sunday.

Dissident workers and students, unable to reach the downtown rally site, staged sporadic street battles with riot police late into the night.

On Saturday, 13,000 riot troops sealed off the rally site and other downtown areas to prevent students, workers and dissidents from protesting against President No Tae-u and his disgraced predecessor, Chon Tu-hwan.

With the rally aborted, students and dissidents scattered around downtown Seoul in groups of 50 to 100 and staged sporadic demonstrations late into the night.

Police arrested 712 people on the scene but released all of them on Sunday.

A workers rally scheduled to be held on the same site Sunday to demand an amendment to the Labor Law and wage increases was crushed by the riot troops who arrested more than 1,800 people.

Some 2,000 workers and students gathered instead on a nearby university campus for a makeshift rally and then went downtown for sporadic street demonstrations.

Some dissident workers took to the subway trains and city buses, chanting antigovernment slogans and distributing leaflets.

Indiscriminate beatings and arrests of passers-by and reporters by the riot police led many angered citizens to join the demonstrations in protest.

Meanwhile, the police and the prosecution, investigating the Feb. 13 farmers rally at Yoido Plaza that left more than 100 people injured and eight cars in flames after a three-hour rampage, put four of the rally organizers behind bars.

They sought court warrants for the arrest of six rally leaders, but the court rejected two of them. Nine of the 15 people who had been brought back to Seoul for investigation were released.

Police and prosecution officials, however, said they will continue to probe the masterminds of the rally as testimonies so far are inconsistent over the source of the money for the rally.

Yun Chi-yong, who was arrested for his leading role in organizing the rally, has denied to the police the involvement of any major dissident organization, but the police said there were many farmers who did not pay to participate in the rally.

More than 12,000 farmers came up to Seoul for the rally from 60 counties across the country aboard more than 300 chartered buses.



**Kim Tae-chung Reaffirms Opposition to Violence**  
*SK1802010289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 18 Feb 89 p 2*

[From the "Out and About" column: "Opposed to Violence"]

[Text] PPD [Party of Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung reaffirmed his position to oppose all violence while he was commenting on the recent violent rally by farmers on Yoido.

However, he said, the government should also realize its responsibility for the incident because the rally originated from the absence of a state policy for farmers.

Kim refused to comment in detail on the Anyang land which an RDP legislator claims belongs to former First Lady Yi Sun-cha.

The opposition leader, who is just back from a European tour, said he will talk about his views on the current political problems during a press conference today.

The No. 1 opposition party is, in the meantime, reported to be planning a meeting of the three opposition leaders in the near future.

**BOK Labor Union Starts Sit-In Protest**  
*SK2102014289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Feb 89 p 6*

[Text] Bank labor union is showing signs of being extremely frustrated with management these days.

The labor union of the Bank of Korea [BOK] said yesterday union members had started an indefinite protest sit-in on Sunday and they will continue it until the BOK Gov., Kim Kum, offers a convincing solution to what the union calls "unfair personnel management."

In a statement yesterday, BOK union leader Sim Il-sun said the manager of the Chongju branch of the central bank transferred four union members to hard posts for what he called "retaliation and oppression against union members."

The BOK labor union said the protest sit-in will be conducted under a legal and non-violent framework. Union members will conduct the sit-in during off-duty hours.

A total of 140 union members of the Korea Federation of Banks—an interest group representing 28 banks—have been involved in a dispute with management, since last week, calling for the resignation of seven "political figures," including president and former economic planning minister Sin Pyong-hyon from the executive posts.

KFB president Sin rejected the union suggestion, saying their demand infringes upon managerial rights.

The KFB union charged, in a statement, that the federation has lost its intrinsic foundation purpose of promoting the interest of member banks and has degenerated into a political group, which mobilizes funds from member banks and donates them to politicians.

The Korea Federation of Bank Employees Unions last week issued a statement that union members must be represented in any decision-making the board membership undertakes.

A total of 11 foreign bank branches started wage negotiations for 1989 yesterday.

**Labor Disputes Expected To 'Substantially Worsen'**  
*SK2102030789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT  
21 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 21 (YONHAP)—Labor disputes are feared to substantially worsen in South Korea as workers become better organized and join forces with dissidents, a government report predicted Monday.

The report said the gulf between labor and management over pay raises will be the greatest source of strikes this year.

The Federation of Korean Trade Unions has proposed a 26.8 percent raise but the Korea Employers' Federation has come up with a 10.9 percent raise.

The Labor Ministry report, submitted to the National Assembly, said the disputes will be worse and last longer than those of last year as workers are increasingly allied within business groups as well as within industries.

The report said the involvement of dissident organizations will hamper efforts by labor and management to resolve disputes on their own.

So far this year, according to the report, there have been 116 labor disputes, more than double a year before, and that the average duration of the disputes also increased nearly two-fold over a year earlier to 10 days.

In the same period last year, 88 labor disputes were reported and the average length was 5.3 days.

The report also showed that the labor disputes tend to occur at any time, without regard to the wage negotiation seasons of July to September and April to June last year.

**Hirohito Funeral Sparks Anti-Japan Demonstrations**  
*SK2302072289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0711 GMT  
23 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 23 (YONHAP)—Even in death Emperor Hirohito is raising hackles in South Korea, where a new wave of anti-Japan demonstrations is gaining momentum as active social organizations join students in protesting against official representation at the late monarch's funeral Saturday.

Coinciding with Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun's departure Thursday afternoon for Tokyo to represent Korea at the funeral, members of Kwangbokhoe (the association of old independence fighters against Japanese colonial rule) and the federation of youth organizations in Seoul held a joint rally in a downtown park.

The demonstrators plan to march to the Japanese Embassy after the rally at the Pagoda Park, which was the center of massive protests against Japanese colonial rule in 1919.

On Friday in the same park, Japanese language and literature students from 28 universities will protest against government policy toward Japan, which colonized Korea 1910-45.

Some 40 representatives of the students demonstrated in front of a downtown government office on Monday.

More than 50 leaders of the National Federation of Korean Women's Organizations held a protest rally in Pagoda Park Wednesday, demanding the government rescind its plan to send a delegation to Hirohito's funeral.

Wall posters and banners denouncing the decision to send a delegation to the funeral are plastered over the campuses of major Seoul universities.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy issued a statement Thursday demanding the government cancel the condolence delegation or downgrade it.

The statement denounced Japan for "its failure to show any sign of repentance for its past atrocities."

**KAL Victims' Families Demand Saboteur's Punishment**  
SK2302005889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
23 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] About 80 bereaved family members of the 1987 Korean Air [KAL] blast victims yesterday held a rally in front of the Seoul District Court building near Toksu Palace, demanding quick punishment for Kim Hyon-hui, a North Korean agent charged with mass murder and destruction of aircraft.

The family members in a statement criticized the government for delaying legal procedures to have put her to stand trial.

"Since the tragic accident in November, 1987, the government has not presented convincing evidence to prove that Kim laid the bomb on the Korean airliner that killed 115 passengers and crew on board," the statement said.

Ralliers also urged the National Assembly to investigate the accident which North Korea and dissident students have denounced as a government plot.

It was the first protest rally by the victims' family members since Tuesday when the first trial for Kim on March 7 was announced.

## Burma

### News Conference Covers Elections Preparations

BK1702150989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 17 Feb 89

[Excerpts] Information officers of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held their 27th news conference with local and foreign correspondents in Burma at 1300 at the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense. [passage omitted]

Information officers said they would first like to explain to the journalists present at the 27th news conference about the timetable for holding the multiparty, democratic, general elections, a matter of great interest to the people. As everyone can see, we have been earnestly working to improve the situation and accordingly the situation has improved gradually. The multiparty, democratic, general elections, which are greatly anticipated by the people, will be held as soon as the preparations in various phases are completed.

The draft people's assembly election law and explanations on the draft will be presented to the people and political parties on 1 March 1989 to solicit their suggestions and opinions. After various preparations are completed the multiparty, democratic, general elections will be held 14 months from 1 March 1989. The multiparty, democratic elections will be held without fail, and utmost efforts are being made to carry out this responsibility. We have pledged on various occasions to inform the people through local and foreign correspondents.

During his meeting with the visiting Australian senator Mr Christopher Cleland Schacht, General Saw Maung, the chairman of the SLORC, told him that the multiparty, democratic, general elections would be held definitely and that the general elections were likely to be held within the coming 10 or 11 months. We are explaining this matter to the journalists inside the country as we have not informed them officially. We believe that those who only believe what they hear from foreign broadcasters, such as the BBC and VOA, will surely believe this as the VOA and the BBC have already broadcast this news.

Malicious statements alleging there are no plans to hold multiparty, democratic, general elections, and that general elections will never be held must stop now. In fact, some political parties have said that multiparty, democratic, general elections would not be held promptly. During an interview with the VOA, a leader of one of the well-known political parties even said that the election could not be held within 2 years and that it would take about 2 years for his party to organize. This was heard by all during September of last year. Similarly, a leader of one of the well-known political parties said during a November interview on the BBC that the election should be held in 2 or 3 years. [passage omitted]

Continuing, information officers said that arrests are being carried out with restraint at present according to law. However, no arbitrary arrests are being made. [passage omitted]

We are very unhappy that some persons are harboring ill feelings against the Defense Forces. These persons should use objectivity and goodwill in understanding the actions of the Defense Forces. The Defense Forces are not rivals of the political parties. We have already announced that we will not contest in the elections. Currently, the Defense Forces are restoring the damaged national unity. We are also carrying out our four tasks. The power which belongs to the people will be put to practice after general elections are held. The people will then have to determine their own destiny. Please judge and act after objectively studying the historical developments.

Continuing, information officers disclosed at the news conference that General Saw Maung, chairman of the SLORC, had received Mr Hiroshi Otake, Japanese ambassador to Burma, at 0900 on 17 February. During the meeting, the Japanese ambassador revealed the Japanese Government's decision to normalize and improve relations between Japan and Burma. The chairman of the SLORC said that, like the Japanese Government, the Burmese Government values Burmese-Japanese relations and friendship and explained the historical background to developments in Burma. The Japanese ambassador expressed his understanding of the developments in Burma and said he was pleased with the normalization of bilateral relations.

Concerning the situation regarding returning students, it was explained that as of last week, 2,476 students had returned and that 29 more had arrived since then, bringing the number of returning students to 2,505. [passage omitted]

On the paddy situation, information officers said that the current government is not like the previous government which practiced a socialist economic system. This government allows free trade inside the country and does not impose controls. Hence, the government should not be blamed for high rice prices. [passage omitted]

Recently, the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents have become active again. They operate in small groups harassing public transport and robbing rural people. They are behaving more like bandits and are not confronting our Defense Forces. They are harassing and terrorizing the people because they realize that the people have lost faith in them since they lost their basic camps. They are also harassing the traders because since we have opened the Myawadi route the traders have been using this route depriving the KNU insurgents of their revenues.

The news conference ended at 1345.

### Delegation Departs for Funeral Rites in Japan

BK2102151989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 21 Feb 89

[Text] The chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Burma was informed by the Japanese Government through its ambassador in Rangoon that the funeral of the Japanese



emperor, who passed away on 7 January 1989, will be held in Tokyo on 24 February. As Burma and Japan are friendly countries that have traditionally promoted the interests of each other, a decision was made to send a delegation to that funeral.

Accordingly, Dr Pe Thein, minister of health and education, and a delegation he leads left Rangoon Airport on a Burma Airways Corporation flight at 1330 today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Major General Tin Tun, minister of transport and communications and labor and social welfare; Brigadier General Aung Ye Kyaw, minister of construction and cooperatives; Brig Gen Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1; Brig Gen Tin U, SLORC secretary-2; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma and dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma; and Mr Hiroshio Otaka, Japanese ambassador to Burma.

Members of the Burmese delegation are U Tha Tun, attorney general, and U Pe Thein Tin, director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Protocol Department. U Ba Thin, Burmese ambassador in Tokyo, and his wife will also attend the funeral as members of the Burmese delegation.

#### **Commission Announces Registration of 191 Parties**

*BK2102084589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Feb 89*

["Press Release No 67/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 20 February 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Tabodwe, 1350 Burmese era"]

[Text] As of 17 February 1989, a total of 190 political parties had registered with this commission in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law. The Mature Democratic Party was again allowed to register today—20 February 1989.

Hence, as of today, a total of 191 political parties have registered with this commission under the Political Parties Registration Law.

#### **Elections Commission Registers Union Party**

*BK2302021989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] The Union Party, UP, which has its headquarters at No 69, Yinmar Street, No 3A Ward, Mingaladon Township, Rangoon Division, has been permitted registration as of 22 February 1989 in accordance with Section 5A of the Political Parties Registration Law. This was announced in Announcement No 202 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections.

The Union Party has been formed with the following Central Executive Committee:

Chairman: U Soe Win Hlaing, retired Air Force personnel;  
Vice Chairman: U Thila, physician;  
Secretary: U Aung Pe Than;

Joint Secretary: U Win Maung;

Members: U Pho Khway; U Soe Myint; U Hla Khin; U Win Myint; U Than Myint; Daw Nila Win; U Aye Myint; Daw Cho Cho Myint; U Aung Thein; U Htay Win; and U Thaug Aye.

#### **Insurgent Attacks on Trains, Vehicles Reported**

*BK1702110989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 Feb 89*

[Text] To ensure secure and stable transport for the public, members of the Defence Forces and the People's Police Force have jointly carried out APP [expansion unknown] train patrols along the Ye-Moulmein train route. At close to 1240 on 17 February, about 10 Mon insurgents stationed approximately 250 yards from the western side of the track near (Anee) railway station attacked the train by firing an M-79 launcher and small arms. Members of the security unit returned fire and the insurgents retreated to the west.

As a result of the attack, a member of the security unit was slightly wounded and a vehicle from engine unit No 916 was damaged. Military columns are pursuing the fleeing insurgents.

At about 0930 on 11 February, passengers traveling in four vehicles—Hino bus No Htahsinhtoo-8147, Jeep No 5676, Hi-Lux No Htahsinhtoo-2458, and No Dadwe-1568—on the Hsi-hseng-Taunggyi highway near (Namhkok) village in Ho-pong were robbed of articles worth about kyat 400,000 by red Pa-o insurgents wearing faked No 55 Light Infantry Brigade badges and armed with two carbines with folding stock, one Sten gun, one double barrel gun, and two swords. A passenger who resisted the attackers got wounded on his cheeks and hands. Military columns are pursuing the robbers.

At about 1300 on 12 February, Tun Aung, 20, son of U Maung Shwe, from Man Aung village in Ye township, on his way to his farm stepped on a mine planted by insurgents. As a result of the explosion, he lost his right leg below the knee, and has been hospitalized at Ye General Hospital.

### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

#### **Malaysia**

#### **France Willing To Take More Vietnamese Refugees**

*BK2302074289 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0654 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 23 (OANA/BERNAMA)—France has said it is prepared to take in more Vietnamese refugees from Malaysia, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan said Thursday.

He said last year 312 refugees were resettled in France from refugee camps in Malaysia. Since 1975, when Vietnamese refugees started arriving on Malaysian shores, France had accepted a total of 5,852 refugees, he said.

Speaking to reporters after meeting visiting French Secretary of State for Humanitarian Policies Dr Bernard Kouchner, Dr Abdullah Fadzil said the Vietnamese refugees problem was among topics they discussed.

He said Dr Kouchner informed him that France was continuing to accept refugees from Malaysia and was prepared to increase the number. However, most of the refugees preferred to resettle in the United States because of relatives and language problems.

Dr Abdullah Fadzil said France praised Malaysia for its humanitarian treatment of refugees compared to some other countries and expressed its hope that this would continue.

On the closure of this year of the Bidong Island transit camp, in the east coast peninsular Malaysia, Dr Abdullah said France had voiced concern over this. He said he pointed out that Malaysia would continue with its humanitarian treatment, but also stressed that there was "so much that the government and people can stomach" of the refugee problem.

Dr Abdullah also said he discussed the Kampuchean problem and the recent second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM II) with Dr Kouchner.

He said both leaders agreed that the crux to the solution of the decade-long Kampuchean conflict lay with the various warring Khmer groups who should meet as soon as possible to reach common ground as a basis for further development.

He said they urged the four Kampuchean factions to sort out their differences as soon as possible because it was imperative that a Kampuchean solution should be decided by the Kampucheans themselves.

Dr Kouchner is on a five-day official visit to Malaysia beginning Wednesday to find solutions to the Vietnamese refugee problem.

He is also head of the international humanitarian organization, *Medicins du Monde* (Doctors of the World), which masterminded a relief mission from a hospital ship for thousands of refugees fleeing Vietnam in 1979 and 1980.

### Singapore

**Foreign Minister Meets SRV's Nguyen Co Thach**  
*BK2202122689 Singapore Domestic Service in English*  
1100 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] The Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, who is visiting Singapore on a stop-over after the Jakarta meeting on Cambodia, has held talks with the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng.

A Foreign Ministry's statement said they exchanged views on the Cambodian issue, economic development in Vietnam and bilateral relations.

The two ministers agreed that the second Jakarta informal meeting, which ended yesterday, was to have been [words indistinct] a basic framework to a political solution of the Cambodian problem. They also agreed that the four Cambodian parties should meet to work out a political agreement among themselves.

Mr Thach told his Singapore counterpart that Vietnam would unilaterally withdraw its troops from Cambodia by December next year even if there was no political solution. But he expressed his concern over the Khmer Rouge in post-settlement Cambodia.

Mr Wong said an effective international control mechanism would prevent the recurrence of the Khmer Rouge's past practices.

**Bangladesh President Visits En Route to Tokyo**  
*BK2202163589 Dhaka Domestic Service in English*  
1530 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] President Ershad is now in Singapore on his way to Tokyo to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito of Japan. On arrival at Singapore airport this evening the president was received by the deputy chairman of the Parliament Forum and Defense Committee, (Lau Shi-ing), who is also the chief of protocol of the Singapore Government. President Ershad leaves Singapore for Tokyo tomorrow morning.

Earlier, the president made a brief stopover at Bangkok International Airport. He was received there by a representative of the Thai king and the deputy prime minister. While talking to them, President Ershad expressed deep satisfaction over the steadily growing relations between Bangladesh and Thailand. The president and Thai leaders also exchanged views on issues of mutual interest. Besides Bangladesh, the ambassadors of Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, and the ESCAP [United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific] Executive Director A.S.M. Kibria were also present at the airport.

### Cambodia

**Indochinese Conference Communique Issued**  
*BK1802130589 Phnom Penh SPK in English*  
1108 GMT 18 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Feb. 18—A conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam took place in Phnom Penh Friday [17 February].

The conference issued the following joint communique:

1. A conference of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on Feb. 17. The three foreign ministers warmly welcomed the great achievements in all fields of the Kampuchean people and noted with joy the progress in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

2. The outcome of the first Jakarta informal meeting (JIM-1) in July 1988 has created a breakthrough in the nine-year-long impasse in the Kampuchean issue and a turning point for a solution to the issue. The meeting pointed out the two key questions of the solution, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea coupled with the prevention of the return to power of the Pol Pot genocidal regime, a guarantee for the cessation of foreign military aid and interference in Kampuchea. JIM-1 has brought Southeast Asia into a process of changing from confrontation to dialogue, and marked a new development in the relations among the countries in the region. World public opinion has valued highly and hailed the results of JIM-1.

3. Since JIM-1, the situation in the world, in the region and in Kampuchea has seen big changes. The contents of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue have seen fundamental changes thanks to the withdrawal of three-fourths of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Kampuchea and the announcement of the time-table for the withdrawal of all remaining Vietnamese troops by the end of September 1989 in the framework of a political solution. The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is no longer a primordial issue. On the contrary, the most prominent question which is also a common concern of public opinion at present is the prevention of the reimposition of the genocidal regime in Kampuchea and the prevention of a civil war caused by the Khmer Rouge.

The celebrations of the 10th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have testified that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is growing and stabilizing, and is effectively controlling the whole territory. With its policy of peace and national reconciliation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is gaining ever higher prestige in the international arena. Meanwhile, the Kampuchean opposition factions are facing ever more serious decline and division. They have no mass bases in the country and are losing their support abroad. Regardless of the realities in Kampuchea, they are putting arrogant demands for the dissolution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and for a three-fourths share of power in Kampuchea in order to gain the absolute superiority, a thing they have not been able to achieve by force over the past ten years.

In the past, the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue and the normalization of relations among Southeast Asian countries have been obstructed. At present, the relationship among the countries in the region has experienced very big and quick changes as can be seen in the relations between Vietnam and China, between Laos and China, the relations of Vietnam and Laos with ASEAN countries, especially the relations of Thailand with the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. This has opened fine prospects for the building of a new relationship in Southeast Asia, and marked the awakening of the Southeast Asian countries in their own search for appropriate solutions to the regional issues. It is clear that the progress in a political solution to the Kampuchean issue has had a salutary

aspect on the shaping up of a peaceful, neutral and cooperative Southeast Asia. Inversely, the relationship among the countries in the region and the building of Southeast Asia into such a region have stepped up the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

4. In face of new favourable conditions and the urgent demands of the peoples in Southeast Asia, JIM-2 must live up to its historical role toward the peoples of Kampuchea and all countries in the region. Public opinion inside and outside the region is following JIM-2 with great expectations. The participants which have contributed to the success of JIM-1 should continue their responsible and constructive attitude with a view to making active contributions to the common result of JIM-2. Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam hope that Indonesia which made worthy contributions to the success of JIM-1 will give full scope to its responsibility and abilities in order to make JIM-2 a success. The three countries are of the view that JIM-2 must first and foremost find out concrete measures to solve the two key issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers and the prevention of the recurrence of the Pol Pot genocide in Kampuchea. All attempts to depart from the search of concrete measures aimed at realizing the conclusions already agreed upon are doomed to failure.

The three foreign ministers expressed their wish for a global solution to the Kampuchea issue and the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. A global solution to the Kampuchea issue must comprise the international and internal aspects. Foreign countries and the Kampuchean sides will settle the international aspect, while the internal aspect must be settled by Kampucheans themselves with absolutely no interference from outside. At present, on the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue, agreement has been reached on these essential questions: respect for the neutral and nonaligned status of Kampuchea, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops alongside the cessation of military aid to the Kampuchean sides, prevention of the return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, prevention of civil war, the setting up of a mechanism of international control and supervision and the holding of an international conference. As far as the internal aspect of the Kampuchea issue is concerned, the principle of settling the internal affairs of Kampuchea by the Kampucheans themselves without foreign interference must be respected. JIM-2 must be successfully concluded with an agreement on the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue and on the establishment of a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In case the internal aspect of the Kampuchean issue is not yet solved, JIM-2 must not be compromised by the differences among the Kampuchea sides.

5. Persisting in the principles set forth in the joint communique between Vietnam and Indonesia in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29, 1987 and the principles and agreements reached at JIM-1 in July, 1988, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will do



their utmost, together with the other participants, to make JIM-2 a fine success, thus meeting the legitimate desire and interests of the Kampuchea people and the peoples in the region and the interests of peace and development throughout the world.

**Hun Sen Returns to Phnom Penh From JIM 2**

*BK2302113289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 February at 1430, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, safely arrived home after attending the second Jakarta informal meeting in Indonesia.

Greeting the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers at Pochentong airport were Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh City Party Committee; Comrade Say Chhum, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and agriculture minister; and many leading cadres from party and state establishments and mass organizations.

Comrades ambassadors of the Soviet Union, Laos, Vietnam, and many members of the diplomatic corps of various friendly countries accredited to Cambodia were also present at Pochentong airport to greet the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**SRV Statements on Troop Pullout Clarified**

*BK2002091989 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Feb 89*

[Station commentary: "Whether the Hanoi Vietnamese Play the Saint or the Sinner, They Cannot Achieve Their Criminal Goal"]

[Text] On 15 February, Hanoi Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach babbled that if talks on solving the Cambodian problem in Jakarta, which start on 19 February, failed to reach an agreement, Vietnam will not withdraw its forces from Cambodia in September as has announced; it would be up to Vietnam to decide the date of the Vietnamese troop pullout, and this withdrawal would be outside the framework of a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

This is an insolent statement by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in an attempt to intimidate others to accept Vietnam's troop pullout conditions, namely to get countries supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's patriotic resistance forces to end their assistance so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia

forever through the puppet regime, by which Vietnam hides hundreds of thousands of military and civilian Vietnamese aggressor forces. This also shows people clearly that Vietnam's previous troop pullout announcements were just lies and that Vietnam did not honor any of those promises.

However, whether the Vietnamese enemy aggressors choose to play the role of the saint or the sinner, they cannot achieve their criminal goal. Peace- and justice-loving countries the world over firmly adhere to the view that Vietnam is the aggressor in Cambodia and a criminal and therefore has no right to impose this or that condition on withdrawing Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia. Vietnam should unconditionally withdraw all its troops and aggressor forces from Cambodia. This is the key to solving the Cambodian problem politically. Nguyen Co Thach's above statement clearly shows the world that Vietnam is not really sincere in its intention of withdrawing its aggressor troops from Cambodia. All Vietnamese statements on the troop pullout, be they deceitful promises or threats or intimidation, mean only one thing: Vietnam will not pull out its troops from Cambodia and will not solve the Cambodian problem politically.

However, it is not up to Vietnam whether the Cambodian problem can be solved or not or whether Vietnam will withdraw or not. It is up to the Cambodian people's struggle on the battlefield and the international community's pressure on Vietnam. If the Cambodian people resolutely continue their struggle on the battlefield and the world continues to put constant pressure on the Hanoi Vietnamese, the latter, who are already facing serious difficulties and hardship, will certainly be forced to genuinely and unconditionally pull out all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with a clear timetable and program under proper and effective international control in conformity with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and people and countries in this region.

**Philippines**

**Aquino, Bush To Discuss Marcos Return**

*HK2302093989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 23 Feb 89*

[Text] The issue of the return of former President Marcos to the Philippines will be tackled in the talks between President Corazon Aquino and U.S. President George Bush in Japan where they are to attend the state funeral of Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

According to Malacanang, the issues expected to be discussed by the two leaders include the request of Marcos to return to the country and be buried here, and the future of the U.S. military bases.

President Aquino today departed for Japan while Bush left yesterday to attend the burial of Emperor Hirohito who died of cancer at the age of 87.

**Aquino Departs for Tokyo Amid Coup Threats**

HK2302022389 Hong Kong AFP in English 0200 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] Manila, Feb 23 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino left here Thursday for Japanese Emperor Hirohito's funeral amid threats of a coup attempt by rebel soldiers during her absence.

"Every provision has been made to assure the tranquility of our own state in our absence, not least the vigilance of a free people on the eve of celebrating their democratic victory," Mrs Aquino said in a brief departure ceremony.

"I leave in the profound assurance of our own strength and common resolve to keep the flag of freedom flying in our country," she added.

Mrs Aquino said she would return in time for Saturday's third anniversary celebration of the February 25, 1986 popular revolt that ousted former President Ferdinand Marcos and put her in power.

She was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and other aides, including Roberto Villanueva, who is in charge of preparing a massive Philippine aid plan largely to be financed by Japan and the United States.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, who has quashed past coup plots, said after seeing Mrs Aquino off that he had assured the president not to worry over the stability of the country during her Tokyo visit.

Dissident junior officers called for an army takeover in statements circulated in military camps here this week. Security officials dismissed the threats as propaganda but implemented a maximum alert before Mrs Aquino left.

Mr Ramos said that all units of the military had been placed on red alert as is standard procedure when the president is out of the capital.

Military chief General Renato de Villa said: "We know where they (the leaflets) come from. We cannot trace every one of them and then pick them up."

**Aquino Pre-Departure Message**

HK2302043989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] President Corazon Aquino left this morning to attend Emperor Hirohito's funeral tomorrow in Japan. The president and her party left at 0105 GMT via a Philippine Air Lines plane from the Ninoy Aquino International Airport. The president was seen off by her cabinet and by leaders of Congress. Before she left, the president gave a short message:

[Begin Aquino recording] As the Japanese people shared the anguish of our struggle for freedom and the joy of our victory, so do we the Filipino people open our hearts to their grief at the passing of their old emperor and their highest hopes for the reign of the new one. In the new

emperor's time we may see the fulfillment of his father's hopes at a time when the world was rushing into war. I shall take to the Japanese people our condolences over their loss and our congratulations at the new age that has opened for Japan and Asia, as expressed in the late emperor's hopes.

Before going, may I say that every provision has been made to assure the tranquility of our own state in our absence, not least the vigilance of a free people on the eve of celebrating their democratic victory. This is the most dependable provision of all. I leave in the profound assurance of our own strength and common resolve to keep the flag of freedom flying in our country.

I shall be back on Saturday to join all of you during the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] anniversary celebrations. Thank you very much. [end recording]

**Honasan Said Ready To Surrender, Negotiate**

HK2202095189 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Excerpts] Renegade Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan is reportedly prepared to surrender and negotiate with President Aquino. This was disclosed by Navy Captain Rex Robles in an interview with DZRH Liberty in Action this morning.

However, Captain Robles, an official of the Reform of the Armed Forces Movement [RAM], said it was necessary to find out the government's conditions. Here are the details from the interview with Robles by Joe Taruc:

[Begin recording] [Robles] I think the renegade soldiers should think about this seriously, especially Greg Honasan, if he is listening now. I believe that he would think about it carefully because I think President Aquino is sincere. Maybe she is not yet ready to give details about it but this should be given attention because the offer is important.

[Taruc] In your opinion, is there any possibility of Greg accepting this peace offer?

[Robles] A great possibility. Why not? It is, after all, peace talks.

[Taruc] What scenario can be drawn if Honasan accepts the offer?

[Robles] Well, Greg will ask the venue of the peace talks, the conditions, members of the talks, provision of a safe-conduct pass, and things like that. Do not tell me that the matter will be studied by a committee again because it would mean that we are being fed lies again. [end recording] [Mass voice omitted]

Meanwhile, there is no need for conditions if Honasan and his men genuinely want to surrender to the government. These were the remarks of Col Oscar Florendo. The details from Bing Formento:

[Begin recording] [Formento] According to the military, feelers sent by Col Gringo Honasan about possible surrender are welcome if the offer is genuine. Col Oscar

Florendo stated that there is no need for the laying down of conditions to those willing to return to the fold of the law, especially for Honasan's group.

Based on information transmitted to DZRH News Center by a top military official identified with RAM and an associate of Honasan's during the 1986 Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution, Honasan is reportedly prepared to surrender but would like to know the government's conditions. Here is Col Florendo:

[Florendo in English] Firstly, on the offer, if it is true, then this is a very welcome move. It will not only be very good for the Armed Forces but also for the whole country. This will definitely hasten and improve the capability of the Armed Forces because if there is such a move, we can put all our forces against the CPP-NPA-NDF [Communist Party of the Philippines-National People's Army-National Democratic Front] which is the real enemy of this country. It will certainly be a boost and we welcome it very much if it is true. I don't think we need to put any conditions here, if he is willing to come in and talk. I don't think there is any need for conditions.

[Formento] Well, what if he wants to know how to contact the government?

[Florendo in English] Well, maybe that should be taken up by his representatives, if there are any, with the highest authorities here. I will remind you that the authorities will let one unit handle it, and that is most probable right now, probably the National Capital Regional Defense Command or whoever he wants.

[Formento] The RAM also has another question about peace talks. They claim that in previous peace talks with the CPP-NPA, the communist leaders did not have to surrender before holding peace talks. Can the same apply to them?

[Florendo in English] Well, in 1986, it was a different thing because it was a general offer to everybody in consonance with the objective of reconciling everybody and to give peace a chance at that very moment. The situation then was very ripe. The contention of so many in the leadership was that those in the hills were not really ideologues but forced to go there. It turned out that it was not so. Although we went to seek for them in terms of the armed forces, the purpose of reconciliation was still there. It was a different thing.

[Formento] Is the government's policy toward the Left different from that toward the Right?

[Florendo in English] The president outlined her policy in her speech. She said that we are willing to talk to anybody who wants to change his mind and help this government. And they should show some kind of sincerity. That kind of sincerity is very easy to see—a gesture of sincerity, unlike what the CPP-NPA-NDF did to us. While there were talks going on, there were trainings being conducted and they maximized and optimized and took advantage of the situation to go onto propaganda.

Maybe those things should be prevented. They agreed that there was to be no propaganda, no training, no recruitment; in other words, they took advantage of the situation. But I think it is very clear in the speech of the president: we can talk but it does not say that there is going to be cease-fire. Some people may be talking but we will still be protecting the people.

[Formento] On Gringo's feelers, has the Armed Forces received any information from Honasan's group?

[Florendo in English] At my level, I have heard nothing, but I cannot speak for the higher level, such as the level of the chief of staff or any armed forces units. If there is any information, it will be very guarded so that it will not be used. I think it is going to be something very welcome by all of us, if it is true. [end recording]

#### Enrile Urges Full Amnesty

HK2202095389 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Senators Juan Ponce Enrile and Ernesto Maceda, chairman of the Senate committee on national defense, today both urged the granting of a general amnesty to Honasan and his men. In his privilege speech, Enrile praised the role of the Reform of the Armed Forces Movement in the overthrow of the Marcos regime.

Here is an excerpt of the interpellation by Maceda of Enrile's speech:

[Begin recording in English] [Maceda in progress] ...Gringo Honasan, Rex Robles, Felix Turingan, and all the other officers and men that were with you on that day, February 22, 1986. This is the third anniversary. I read yesterday that the president has made an offer of talks provided they surrender first. May I know the opinions of the distinguished Minority Floorleader as to whether he would recommend that these distinguished men who are now underground should surrender before appropriate peace talks be initiated?

[Enrile] First of all, I have no contact with them. But I would venture, Your Honor, that under those conditions, if I were in their place, I would probably not accept the conditions. Whatever happened out there on February 22, 1986, and in the light of the fact that 3 years have gone by, in the light of their contributions towards the restoration of democracy in this country, in the light of the present ferment in the Armed Forces, and in the light of the growing problem of insurgency which we seem unable to contain, would Your Honor recommend, as it has been recommended before, that it is now time to consider to give full amnesty to all these people who have been with us on February 22 and up to now are still being pursued and are underground, as far as this government is concerned?

Without being presumptuous, Your Honor, I would in my own humble way favor the granting of total, absolute, unconditional amnesty and forgiveness to everyone who participated in the Edsa revolution and who may have gone astray.



[Maceda] Mr President [Senate President Jovito Salonga], I'd just like to go on record that as chairman of the committee on national defense and security, and so as to make use of all these men in the anti-insurgency campaign, I join the minority floor leader in that opinion. I think it is time to give full amnesty to all these officers and men. Thank you, Your Honor. [end recording]

Meanwhile, when Senator Enrile stated that he had no contact with Honasan, Senator Butz Aquino suddenly stood up and said: Ask Senator Estrade and he knows something about that.

### **Laurel Urges Boycott of Revolution Celebrations**

HK2202095589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Vice President Laurel has called on the nation to boycott the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution celebration activities and instead, to stay at home.

Here is a report by Cesar Chavez of Mobile 9:

[Begin recording] Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez' announcement that Laurel has accepted Malacanang's invitation to take part in the third anniversary celebration of the Edsa revolution can only be described as an attempt to insult the vice president. According to Ike Gutierrez, the vice president's spokesman, Laurel has not received any invitation and has not sent a reply to Malacanang indicating his acceptance. Gutierrez added that Gonzalez' statement to the media was disrespectful to the vice president and a total lie intended to embarrass the vice president.

Meanwhile, according to Laurel, he could not betray his own conscience and take part in Malacanang's celebration of the Edsa revolution because, according to him, the government has failed to live up to the aspirations and hopes of Edsa. Instead of going, Laurel asked the nation to boycott the third year anniversary celebration of the Edsa revolution. In particular, the vice president called on the people to stay at home and pray that the country be saved from disintegration. According to Laurel, the hypocritical, vindictive, and greedy Aquino Government has betrayed the ideals of Edsa.

According to some senators, Laurel's call for the boycott of the Edsa celebration was in defiance of Mrs Aquino as well as another dimension of the struggle between them.

### **Ramos Reiterates Reconciliation Policy**

HK2202125389 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television  
Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos today reiterated an offer of reconciliation with the enemies of the government. He made the remarks when he attended a wreath-laying ceremony at Fort Bonifacio in commemoration of the third anniversary of the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution.

Here is Jessica Soho for the details:

[Begin recording] [Soho] In commemorating the Edsa revolution, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos had one message for all officers and men of the armed forces. Ramos and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa honored the dead at the National Heroes' Cemetery in Fort Bonifacio early today.

Ramos called on all soldiers to help bring back to the fold of the law those who have gone astray. It was obvious that he was referring to rightist soldiers who had gone underground. Ramos said the offer for them to return to the force still stands.

[Ramos in English] There must be a laying down of arms first. They should first own responsibility because there can only be one armed force in this country and that is the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

[Soho] It is still not clear what lies ahead for Colonel Gregorio Gringo Honasan if the latter should surrender.

[Ramos in English in progress] ...well, we better wait for the action first because it is highly speculative.

[Soho] As for accusations of graft and corruption in the military, Ramos said that some 518 cases have been filed against officials with so-called ill-gotten wealth.

Meanwhile, General de Villa said that the military was prepared for President Aquino's departure for Japan tomorrow.

[De Villa in English] When the head of state is out, the whole Armed Forces is placed on red alert.

[Soho] Also present at today's ceremony were military officers who have sided with Ramos since the Edsa revolution of 1986. However, other so-called Edsa heroes who took the side of Enrile and the RAM [Reform of the Armed Forces Movement] officers were absent. GMA News learned that they are planning a separate celebration.

Jessica Soho, GMA News. [end recording]

### **NDF Cites Conditions for Holding Peace Talks**

HK2302023189 Manila Far East Broadcasting  
Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Feb 89

[Text] Satur Ocampo, the chief negotiator of the National Democratic Front [NDF], has accepted President Aquino's offer to resume peace talks. The NDF says it is willing to hold peace talks with the government, provided the U.S. military bases here in the Philippines will not stay beyond 1991. Satur Ocampo was interviewed by the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. He said the talks could take place immediately and a ceasefire could follow, once the agenda has been set. But NDF's international representative, Luis Jalandoni, said the rebels are willing to hold peace talks with the government without preconditions. Jalandoni said this during a press conference in Utrecht, Netherlands.

Earlier, President Aquino restated the government's policy of resolving its differences with the communist rebels, in her speech at the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] graduation rites in Baguio City. Ocampo also said that the president's condition for the rebels to surrender before any peace talks is unacceptable. When informed about Ocampo's condition, President Aquino said it was not for the NDF to dictate to her.

**Ramos Calls Conditions 'Double-Talk'**

HK2302105389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] The NDF's call for the removal of U.S. bases as a precondition for resumption of peace talks was criticized by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos who described it as double-talk. Ramos added that the insurgents should first surrender their arms.

[Begin recording] [Ramos in English] I think they are double-talking. First of all, they said they will come without any conditions. But I think they are aware of the government's continuing position which arose out of the first cease-fire and the talks in December 1986 up to February 1987, and the government made its position very clear. And the president has not changed its [as heard] position. First of all, they have to lay down their firearms and reject their policy of the armed struggle which have brought so much hardship and difficulties and tragedies to our people.

[Reporter in English] Do you think that is feasible?

[Ramos] Well, we have to emphasize our conditions.  
[end recording]

**Ileto Says Peace Talks Requests Not Received**

HK2302100589 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0900 GMT 23 Feb 89

[Text] No formal requests for peace talks have been sent to the government by either leftist or rightist groups. This was clarified today by National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto.

However, Ileto said that should such a formal request be forwarded, it has to be discussed by government officials. Moreover, the government should have a single, unified decision on the matter.

[Begin recording] [Ileto] We have not heard anything. Nothing has reached us. They will most likely transmit any message through the newspapers.

[Reporter in English] Sir, will you be willing to mediate between the government...

[Ileto, interrupting, in English] I don't know. We have not taken that up yet.

[Reporter in English] Are you open?

[Ileto in English] I will not say anything now. We will wait until we get a huddle with the others. We cannot give different comments. We have to get together and have one comment. [end recording]

**Dismantling of Cordillera 'Rebel' Government Urged**

HK2102062589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE  
in English 21 Feb 89 p 8

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez said yesterday he would urge the executive department to dismantle the alleged rebel government in the Cordilleras or the people in the region might be misled into shifting allegiance to the provisional government.

Ordenez, chairman of the cabinet committee on peace and order and national security, was reacting to a report that the Cordillera People's Democratic Front (CPDF) and the New People's Army (NPA) had set up provisional municipal revolutionary governments in Abra, Kalinga-Apayao, Isabela, Cagayan, and Nueva Vizcaya.

Elections for the local government units started in November last year, the report said.

"This reported existence of a rebel government in the Cordilleras should be viewed with concern and the legitimate government should take contingency action for that," Ordenez said, adding he would bring up the matter during the cabinet meeting tomorrow.

He said he would discuss the matter today with other members of Cluster E of the cabinet which handles national security issues for the government.

Cluster E is composed of Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos, Local Government Secretary Luis Santos and National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto.

**Thailand**

**Bush-Chatchai Meeting Seen as 'Fresh Beginning'**

BK2202031189 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Bush-Chatchai Meeting in Tokyo—A Fresh Beginning"]

[Text] The last few years of the Reagan administration saw Thai-U.S. relations become increasingly strained by several disputes, including the U.S. rice subsidy, intellectual property rights and cuts in GSP [Generalized System of Preferences] privileges to Thai exports, the *Narai Banthonisin* intel and the bombshell in a report by THE WASHINGTON POST that some senior Thai Army officers allegedly siphoned off money from a covert CIA programme aimed at aiding Khmer resistance forces.

President George Bush's invitation to Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan for a meeting in Tokyo on Thursday is a good break from the recent unpleasant past. It will set a new tone for less confrontation and more cooperation in Thai-U.S. relations.

President Bush and Prime Minister Chatchai will be among scores of heads of state and government leaders attending the funeral ceremony for the late Emperor Hirohito.

Essentially, the Bush-Chatchai meeting may not be more than a hello-goodbye encounter. The two will meet at the U.S. ambassador's residence for about 20 minutes.

However, the fact that President Bush will find time to see Prime Minister Chatchai is in itself a significant gesture of goodwill. It shows the Bush administration's appreciation of the Thai role as a key U.S. friend and ally in Southeast Asia.

President Bush has also indicated that his administration will give a higher priority to strengthening ties with the Asia-Pacific region. He will underline this new U.S. emphasis by proceeding to China and South Korea after the funeral ceremony in Tokyo.

For Prime Minister Chatchai, his meeting with President Bush will certainly boost his popularity at home and exonerate the hard-lined policy of his administration in dealing with the U.S. on the intellectual property rights/GSP issue. The tough Thai stand angered the Reagan administration and caused it to cut GSP privileges from several items of Thai exports to the U.S.

The Bush-Chatchai meeting could, if one wants to read more into it as did M.R. Khukrit Pramot, who recognizes Prime Minister Chatchai as "Man of the Year", signify U.S. endorsement of Chatchai's initiative of turning the battlefields of Indochina into marketplaces.

In any case, the meeting will be a good beginning in improving Thai-U.S. relations. The two countries will complement each other in the international efforts to end the conflict in Kampuchea and in opening Indochina once the conflict has been settled.

**Trade Board Issues Thai-U.S. Economic Document**  
*BK2202035789 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
22 Feb 89 p 14

[By Peter Maitri Ungphakon]

[Text] The Board of Trade of Thailand has issued a 42-page document analysing Thai-U.S. economic relations and restating its concern about further U.S. retaliation following the breakdown in trade talks.

The study is a comprehensive look at all the trade issues between the two countries and the relevant U.S. policies, although in the introduction the Board of Trade says the data may be incomplete because it was gathered fast.

The Board carefully avoids entering into the debate about how Thailand should form its position on copyrights, patents or trade marks in relation to the actual and threatened withdrawal of U.S. import duty exemptions under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSPs), and in relation to the threatened action against Thai goods under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. The Board says it is not in a position to express an opinion because careful study is still needed.

But it adds that the question of bringing pharmaceuticals under Thai patent law is not exclusively a Thai-U.S. issue because other countries, such as the European Community (EC) also want pharmaceuticals to be patentable.

The Board accepts that President Ronald Reagan's announced withdrawal of U.S. GSP import duty exemption from eight Thai exports, particularly for the three items that would not normally have been withdrawn, will have little impact because the restored duties can be absorbed.

But it expresses concern about further action under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act because the results could be "highly damaging". The Board says an attempt must be made to prevent Section 301 action—which could involve prohibitive import duties imposed on selected Thai goods if U.S. officials consider Thailand's failure to provide adequate intellectual property protection constitutes seriously unfair trade.

It also asserts that the import duty exemptions of the GSP programme are "highly beneficial" to the development of Thai industrial exports, even though it declines to comment on how the benefits compare with those related to protection or lack of protection for computer softwares and pharmaceutical patents.

The study looks at Thai-U.S. trade flows; U.S. import duty policies, including anti-subsidy countervailing duty and anti-dumping actions; U.S. import restrictions on agricultural products and seafood; U.S. Government procurement policies; agricultural export and production subsidies; the sections of the Omnibus Trade Act dealing with unfair trade practices and intellectual property rights; various U.S. textiles bills; the Multifibre Arrangements, which govern trade in textiles and garments; and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Thai exports covered include textiles and garments, canned tuna, seafood, fruit, rice, iron and steel, chemicals, miniature bearings for computer equipment.

The study says that the United States represents Thailand's largest market, taking Bt55.73 billion or 19 per cent of Thai exports. Thailand's regular trade deficit with the United States has become a surplus since 1985, but if Thai purchases of aircraft and ships are included the surplus is not great, and in some years the trade balance is in deficit, the Board says.

The Board wrote to Commerce Minister Subin Pinkhayan recently stressing the importance of GSPs even though the benefits have not been quantified precisely. It said the government, Parliament, private sector and academics should work together to work out a suitable position for Thailand to adopt in trade talks with the United States.

The Board of Trade is one of the main private sector bodies involved in consultations with Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin's International Economic Relations Committee, which oversees the trade negotiations. The study was undertaken as part of the consultation process.



Prime Minister Chatchai's policy advisers view the risk of U.S. action against GSP granted to Thailand and against Thai products in general under Section 301 as being less serious than yielding to U.S. pressure on protection for software and pharmaceuticals.

### **Board Seeks To Avert Retaliation**

*BK2202044389 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
22 Feb 89 pp 17, 28*

[By Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] The Board of Trade [BOT] will today sound out the opinions of private associations to see whether they will relinquish some of their benefits in a concessionary move to save other industries from U.S. implementation of Section 301 against their exports.

This was agreed yesterday at a meeting called by the BOT and attended by government officials and representatives of various industry associations covering gems and jewellery, textiles and furniture to discuss Thai-U.S. trade problems. The meeting was chaired by BOT secretary-general Phothiphong Lamsam.

A source said after the meeting that those present agreed to invite representatives from the Thai Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association [TPMA] for talks today to see if they would agree to relinquish some of their benefits.

The pharmaceutical issue is at the centre of the Thai-U.S. intellectual property rights question as Washington has called on Thailand to amend its pharmaceutical legislation by 1990 and introduce interim measures which provide additional protection for its pharmaceutical products.

The source said Economics Department Director-General Pracha Khunakasem told the meeting there was every indication Washington might take further action against Thailand if dissatisfied with Thai Government action on its various requests, including intellectual property rights.

The source said further action being mooted included implementing Section 301 of the Trade Act or further reductions of Generalised System of Preferences privileges on July 1 for Thai products, or both.

The source quoted Mr Pracha as saying Washington was expected to announce the list of countries which will be penalised under Section 301 on April 30, and Thailand may be included among them.

Mr Pracha said Brazil had refused to amend its pharmaceutical law and was the first country to face Section 301 action when Washington dramatically raised import duties on several of its products.

He said Brazilian exporters had been adversely affected as they did not know what retaliatory measures Washington would take against them. This also created uncertainty among American buyers.

The source quoted Business Economics Department Director-General Somphon Kiatphaibun as saying it was too early yet to assess the damage caused to Thai products if Washington decided to apply Section 301.

Nevertheless, he said it would definitely cause some market disruption for Thai products.

Mr Somphon was quoted as saying that although he did not know which products would be affected by any Section 301 action, he expected labour-intensive industries to be hardest hit, including the manufacture of integrated circuits, gems and jewellery and textiles.

Thai exports to the U.S. in 1987 amounted to 55,700 million baht and 50,000 million baht in the first eight months last year.

The source said private sector representatives were very concerned about Section 301, adding the GSP cuts had some impact even if only minimal.

He said they were of the opinion the time had come for some industry associations (referring to the TPMA) to weigh the pros and cons and help absorb the damage being caused to other industries.

They also said several developing countries had now started providing increasing protection for intellectual property rights and "we should seriously discuss this in order to save the country from being affected too much".

The source said the BOT would summarise the findings of its two-day meeting and submit them to the International Economic Relations Policy Committee for further recommendations before the matter is handed to the Cabinet.

Mr Pracha said after the meeting that he expected Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to discuss the issue in brief with President George Bush during their meeting in Tokyo while attending Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

He said he believed the Tokyo meeting would make room for further negotiations between the two countries on several unresolved matters.

### **Sitthi Returns From Jakarta; Comments on JIM 2**

*BK2202135389 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
1200 GMT 22 Feb 89*

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawet-sila returned from Jakarta, Indonesia, where he attended the second Jakarta informal meeting on Cambodia, or JIM 2, this afternoon.

The foreign minister held a briefing for newsmen at the Bangkok Airport saying that he is satisfied with the results of the meeting. It has given new hope for the planned withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia this coming September. He said this means that Thailand can look forward to a peaceful future along its border with Cambodia and that the Thai people will enjoy peace and happiness in pursuing their daily lives. The problem of Cambodian refugees camping along Thailand's border should also be settled at last.

The foreign minister said that although the results of the meeting might have come out in the form of a consensus, which is not a unanimous agreement, at least there has been considerable progress concerning the understanding reached among the various parties involved. They all have the real intention to achieve a comprehensive settlement of the problem. This is their major concern. A comprehensive settlement not only means the withdrawal of troops, but also national reconciliation among the various Cambodian factions to achieve a complete settlement of the Cambodian problem. Anyway, the question of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was an important issue at the meeting, along with the reduction of assistance for the four Cambodian factions and the prevention of the practices of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. This topic will be discussed in future talks.

Concerning the quadripartite Cambodian national reconciliation, the foreign minister said this matter must be discussed and agreed upon among the four Cambodian factions themselves, and they will have to report on progress to the JIM 2 chairman within the next 4 months. Concerning the formation of a mechanism to control peace and order prior to the elections, the foreign minister noted that there has been considerable progress. This mechanism should be a UN-sponsored body. More talks should be held to achieve greater consensus which is needed for a comprehensive agreement to require Vietnam to pull out troops from Cambodia. A vital factor for this rests with unity among the four Cambodian factions. If they can agree among themselves, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops will be carried out by September this year. If there is no agreement among them, the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops will be postponed until late next year according to the original plan.

Asked whether Thailand will host a meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Bangkok, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said that, from watching the attitude of the various parties, he feels that this is far from possible. Concerning this, France should be given the responsibility because it has already had the experience. Prince Norodom Sihanouk meanwhile should play a role for holding the next meeting of the four Cambodian factions.

#### **'Some Progress' Made Toward Cambodian Peace**

BK2302015789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
23 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "No Turning Back, Peace Process Must Continue"]

[Text] Various people have given differing assessments of the outcome of the second round of informal meetings on Kampuchea in Jakarta (JIM II).

JIM II chairman Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said participants at the three-day meeting did sit down to discuss the Kampuchean conflict and achieved what they believed to be progress. Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila described the progress as "considerable" and emphasized that all parties tried to

work out a comprehensive solution to the problem. Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan called the outcome a "partial success". But the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) was displeased with the exclusion of their dissenting views from the "Consensus Statement" issued by Alatas at the end of JIM II on Tuesday.

Whatever the assessment, JIM II can't be dismissed as a total failure for the very reason that few, if any at all, expected it to succeed in any dramatic way.

Leaders of the three Khmer resistance factions in the CGDK at first threatened to boycott it altogether after the Chatchai administration lavishly welcomed Hun Sen, premier of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) government in Phnom Penh, during a three-day "unofficial" visit late last month. But Army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut's intercession and Prime Minister Chatchai's showing of "solidarity" with the CGDK eventually changed their minds. Only Prince Norodom Sihanouk stayed away from JIM II, which he predicted would turn out to be a "cynical comedy". He sent his son, Prince Ranariddh, to JIM II out of reverence for President Suharto, but not in the hope of contributing to the peace process.

Yet, based on the "Consensus Statement", any impartial party can see some progress in the peace process.

For example, there is no longer any opposition to linking the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea with the cessation of all external military aid to the opposing Khmer factions and the prevention against a return to power by Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge clique. Definite timetables will have to be worked out in the future.

All parties accepted the presence of an international control mechanism (ICM) to supervise the implementation of settlement agreements and oversee the general elections in post-settlement Kampuchea. While the CGDK wants the ICM to come within the framework of the United Nations, the PRK and Vietnam object to a direct major UN role because of the UN's recognition of the CGDK as the only legitimate government of Kampuchea.

There was also an agreement on the need to hold an international conference to seek international guarantees of the implementation of settlement agreements and the independence, territorial integrity, neutrality and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, as well as to ensure international support for a long-term national reconstruction programme for Kampuchea.

One main stumbling block remains the modality of power-sharing after a cease-fire until the general elections. Prince Sihanouk calls for the dismantling of the CGDK and the PRK and the formation of a quadripartite interim government under his leadership. The PRK wants Prince Sihanouk to head a quadripartite national council and hold the general elections without tearing down the PRK government structure.

Although no compromise on this crucial question is in sight, the opposing Khmer factions have agreed to meet and discuss this crucial "internal aspect" of the Kampuchean conflict in four months. Their meeting may either be held in France or in Thailand.

In the meantime, world attention will shift to China. President George Bush will visit the country next week and Prime Minister Chatchai will visit it in mid-March. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will also go to China, possibly later next month. And most important of all, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will meet with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in May. The Kampuchean conflict is undoubtedly one of the main topics of discussion between Chinese leaders and their VIP visitors.

Therefore, with or without a breakthrough on the "internal aspect" in subsequent talks among the Khmer factions, the international efforts to end the Kampuchean conflict will continue, and quite rightly so.

### Vietnam

**Army Journal on VPA-Building Concepts**  
*BK1502023089 Hanoi TAP CHI QUOC PHONG*  
*TOAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 88 pp 3-13*

[Article by Senior Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep: "Concerning the Principles of Building the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] Over the past 40 years and more the Vietnam people's armed forces have, under the party's leadership, gone through various revolutionary stages and very different historic circumstances. First, after the nation had been lost to, and subsequently dominated by the imperialists, the armed forces came into existence, gradually built their strength, and together with the entire people, staged an armed struggle that ended with the victory of the general uprising, thus opening up a new era for the nation. Then, as the enemy tried to besiege the newly established people's administration from all sides, our military forces, armed with rudimentary weapons, arose to fight back against the modern and professional army of the French imperialists and the long-established, aggressive colonialist system. Next, with the partition of the country, each part of the nation had its own strategic mission to fulfill. The North, the great rear base of the nation, was closely connected with the socialist camp. Nevertheless, our people throughout the country had to cope with an archimperialist aggressor who pursued a pernicious neocolonialist policy and possessed the most powerful aggressive army in the capitalist world. Immediately after that, our people achieved independence and national reunification. Despite the wounds of war, our people nationwide simultaneously carried out the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland while at the same time fighting against a new enemy who tried to implement a pernicious military strategy from the outside and to wage a perfidious multifaceted war of sabotage from the inside.

Judged from an objective point of view, all of these development stages of the revolution and historic circumstances have created favorable conditions for our armed forces to undergo self-improvement and to test their strength. With the passing of time and as life goes on, things that prove to be innovative and consistent with the objective law will continue to survive and gradually develop into principles which, in turn, need to be adequately applied to the concrete circumstances of each stage and constantly enriched with each passing day.

In the light of the sixth party congress resolution and the Political Bureau's Resolution No 2 on "national defense in subsequent years," and basing ourselves on the experiences in and the principles of building the armed forces during the anti-French and anti-U.S. struggles, we have reviewed the building of the armed forces in the past 10 years since the beginning of the new revolutionary stage. Basing ourselves on achievements and shortcomings, we can draw a number of initial conclusions on the principles of building our armed forces as follows:

1. The most fundamental principle of building the Vietnam people's armed forces is that the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] exerts direct, concentrated, and uniform leadership in all fields over the armed forces. This principle has been stated in Article 37, Chapter VI of the party statutes.

This is a matter of principle because it conforms with the general law governing the developments of society and the revolution, as well as with the complexity and large scale of the national liberation struggles in the past and the current task of building socialism and defending the fatherland. More than ever before, the revolutionary undertaking during the transition to socialism and the struggle of our people against the monopolistic and imperialist forces and other reactionaries call for greater efforts to strengthen the party's leadership. The experiences gained by our people's armed forces and the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and the present concrete situation testify to the need for the party to constantly exert leadership over the armed forces. In the past, the party statutes reserved only one article (Article 12) to dealing with the organization of the party's leadership over the armed forces. Now, the sixth party congress has amended this statute by devoting a whole chapter (Chapter 6) containing four articles in dealing with this issue. Some people believe that now that the armed forces have become more standardized and more modernized and perform their combat duties under modern conditions, party committee organizations should assume a less important leading role and only the role of military commanders should be emphasized. These beliefs are false and have led to adverse consequences.

Past and present experiences also show that the leading role and influence of the party in the process of national construction and defense and in the struggle to consolidate national defense and build up the people's armed forces cannot be achieved and cannot be firmly maintained without exerting subjective efforts in building the



party along with constructing a correct mechanism of party leadership over national defense and the People's Army. The sixth party congress pointed out: "...For several years, we have neglected party building work and met with shortcomings in the process. This should be realized by the entire party, from its Central Committee down to its grass-roots organizations and its every member, with a high sense of responsibility," to make the party's leadership work equal to political tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

Conforming to the sixth party congress instructions, the party Central Committee Military Commission has affirmed that "building the party is the endless central task of Army party organizations." We can strengthen the Army only by enhancing the militant strength and leadership ability of its party organizations and by making its party chapters and committee echelons firm and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally within the scope of function and substance established for each of them and under a renovative spirit. We must see to it that the quality of party organization leadership is the basis for army leadership, that party discipline is the basis for army discipline, and that party members' ethics are the basis for firmly maintaining and developing the nature and traditions of the People's Army. Only by correctly examining these organic relations can we fully see the urgency and contents that should be set forth in the present party organization building work.

2. One of the principles that underlies all of our people's armed forces' construction and combat activities is a thorough understanding of the class viewpoint, practical viewpoint, and developmental viewpoint. These are fundamental viewpoints manifesting the revolutionary and scientific characteristics of Marxism-Leninism. A failure to firmly grasp these viewpoints will certainly lead to a decline in the fighting strength of the armed forces.

The class principle is the most important among all of the principles of military organization of the proletarian state.

As the Army of a country that is in the process of tackling problems arising from tasks in a period of transition to socialism, our Army now serves as an "effective tool of the proletarian dictatorship state." For this reason, our Army must be permeated with the party's political, economic, military, and diplomatic lines in every policy concerning military development as well as in all activities of the armed forces, and must always be able to identify the enemy and make its forces powerful to meet all of the needs arising from the tasks entrusted by the party and people.

Reality remains the starting point for every correct thought and action. It is our party's revolutionary line to apply Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the world revolution creatively to the specific conditions in our country. Only with a practical viewpoint can we thoroughly understand and, particularly, be able to implement that line successfully. In past decades, by relying on the party's revolutionary line, we succeeded in solving problems concerning military science and art to

defeat powerful imperialist countries in their wars of aggression, thus completely liberating our beloved fatherland. We also relied on our country's specific political, economic, social, and geographic conditions, and on the history, traditions, and human factor of the Vietnamese people to settle all military issues. All of the experiences acquired by the armies of various fraternal countries—especially the Soviet Union—as well as Soviet military science (including military art and technology) have been studied and utilized by our Army with a creative spirit. Modern weapons received as aid from fraternal countries have been used by us in accordance with our well-versed tactics with the aim of achieving high combat, campaign, and strategic efficiency.

Realities are constantly developing. The sixth party congress asserted that "it is imperative to perseveringly comply with and materialize the military line..." This does not mean we should mark time. On the strength of insisting on the fundamental viewpoints of the military line, we should always conduct research to get an ever more correct, adequate, and profound knowledge of objective laws that have been acquired through realistic operations in the national liberation and defense wars, and in consolidating national defense and building the armed forces over the past years; to discover new things in close connection with socioeconomic changes in our country and new changes in the enemy ranks supplementing and concretizing the military line (inherit from, complete, and develop achievements; correct shortcomings and mistakes; and replace what is no longer suitable); and to creatively carry out the practical organizational task. We should proceed from reality in accordance with objective laws and make the party's military line develop continuously in the right direction so as to achieve better results with higher quality.

3. In any situation, we must build our people's armed forces into an organizational structure composed of the ever more modern people's regular army, and the powerful, widespread armed forces of the masses. The People's Army consists of the regular force and the regional force (the permanent and reserve forces). The armed forces of the masses are composed of militiamen and self-defense forces. This is our party's organizational structure for the people's armed forces.

These forces create integrated strength. The strength of each force lies in this integrated strength. We should therefore build forces in a balanced, uniform, and rational manner, depending on war or peace, and on the front or rear lines.

A rational, uniform balance of forces calls for the correct settlement of relations between the regular and reserve forces and between number and quality. In regard to the number of regular forces, we must proceed from the situation in the world and region to estimate the strategic circumstances and arrangement, and make a combined examination of the requirements and realistic capabilities of our country's economy to reach a correct solution. As for the reserve force, it must be organized closely and

made ever more powerful according to a steady plan. Quality must be emphasized in all forces. We should bring into play the precious experiences and traditions of our nation in using small forces to defeat large forces and high-quality forces to triumph over numerous forces.

All of our Armed Forces are of a popular and revolutionary nature. They are forces of the people, by the people and from the people, and fight for the people. The people's ideal of struggle is the combat ideal of the armed forces. The political organization of the masses is the organizational foundation of the armed forces. Implementation of compulsory military service must also be based on the political force of the masses. A firm, strong revolutionary movement "for all the people to build and consolidate national defense and develop their armed forces" will influence the popular, revolutionary character of the army a great deal.

The People's Army must be necessarily standardized. Standardization does not conflict with revolutionizing. On the contrary, correct standardization will consolidate the Army's popular and revolutionary character even more.

Accelerating standardization will enable the Army to unify the integration of organizational, political, and ideological aspects to unify its willpower and action in all combat and construction activities, thereby meeting the requirements of joint military operations for the armed branches and services, which are growing larger in scale. This is the very basic objective of army standardization.

Unified regulations for implementing standardization must be formulated on the basis of our Army's characteristics and traditions, taking into consideration our country and Army's real situation. These regulations must be in compliance with the leadership mechanism and must contribute to strengthening party leadership over the Army. They must ensure political equality and unity between officers and combatants, between higher and lower echelons, between troop categories, and between the Army and people; maintain and develop healthy activities of the Army, and avoid unnecessary discrimination. We must also consider our limited materiel and available military equipment when formulating regulations to make them appropriate and in conformity with the real situation, while avoiding formalism. We must also avoid duplicating a foreign country's standard. Standardization always reflects the formation of certain politico-social conditions, the materiel base, and national tradition. However, we should not cite materiel condition as an excuse for neglecting essential requirements for standardization when conditions permit.

Our Army must also be modernized. We have received great assistance from the Soviets in terms of equipment and modern weapons. However, we must think about our capability to maintain materiel and technical equipment and the condition of our battlefield. In our current national defense building, at certain aspects and times, we have been ahead of the economy in terms of equipment, but we should resolve to prevent its trend from

departing completely from our national economic development. We cannot demand all modern equipment for our armed forces; we cannot establish whatever armed branches and services the world has had. Our Army must absolutely advance toward the modern path, but it should advance step by step in compliance with the capability to modernize the economy and the scientific and technological capacity of our nation.

One of the most important requirements for the principle of building a standard, modern People's Army is correct implementation of the relations between man and weapon, and between the political and technical aspects in compliance with the party's line. The organization of an army is an organic integration of two factors, namely man and weapon. An army is a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. As a result, an army is also a model and symbol of a firm integration between political and technical aspects, in which the political aspect is the kingpin. The political aspect (the party's line and viewpoint) sets orientations for the technical aspect and serves as a base for developing its strength to meet the requirements of the political aspect (the revolutionary objective). On the other hand, the technical aspect brings strength to man. Modern technology can enhance the Army's combat strength quality. Modern technical equipment not only changes the Army structure but requires officers and combatants to vigorously improve themselves in terms of ideological awareness, capability, and behavior. In other words, man must adapt himself to the Army's new materiel and technical bases. As a result, man and weapon and the political and technical aspects are closely associated with one another, and they can strengthen the Army's combat strength and serve the revolutionary objective. However, man and politics are the most basic factors. Modern war and modern armies require modern equipment and modern men. As a result, man must acquire a political consciousness and a correlative spirit, intellect, strength, and ability.

As far as the task of building the armed forces is concerned, it is necessary to see to it that this work involves every aspect of the organization of the armed forces, that political indoctrination lays the groundwork for everything, and that efforts be made to constantly improve the aggregate strength and militancy of our armed services. This is proof of a thorough understanding of the notion about class stance, the definition of the Armed Forces, and the concept that man and his political education are the most fundamental ingredients in building our armed forces.

It is necessary to bear in mind that there is a complete difference between the concept that political indoctrination is the most important ingredient in building the armed forces and the belief that it is the will, which is something that can be conditioned by political indoctrination and man's morale, that matters most in building the armed forces. We disagree on the belief in political indoctrination and man's morale. However, while

directing their criticism against this concept, some people also mistakenly rejected a fundamental concept of Marxism-Leninism by putting emphasis only on the importance of military strength and weaponry.

Of course, nobody can deny the fact that equipment, weapons, material and technical facilities, military knowledge, and so forth are indispensable conditions for the armed forces to develop their combat strength. By the same token, believers in dialectical materialism all agree on the influence of such factors as material facilities, weapons, military knowledge, and so forth on the morale of members of the armed forces. What is important here is the need to thoroughly understand the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint concerning the interrelations between the two factors: political indoctrination and man's morale and material and technical facilities in the context of the rigors of war.

Lenin has said that "in the final analysis, the decisive factor of any victory rests with the morale of the masses who are shedding their blood on the battlefield." (Footnote 1, "Complete Collection of V.I. Lenin's Works," Volume 31, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, page 165) His teaching is of great value when applied to any kind of war, including modern ones.

In using political indoctrination as the basis for building the armed forces, it is necessary to understand the task of building the revolutionary political forces in a broad sense. Favorable conditions can be created for building strong armed forces only when party and mass organizations in all localities and sectors have successfully developed themselves, adopted a correct viewpoint concerning the armed forces, and realized that they are duty-bound to support the Army not only with human and material resources but also with a determination to win.

In selecting personnel to reinforce the regular army (and later be turned into the reserve force) as well as the militia and self-defense forces, it is necessary to ensure all the essential political criteria. We should not misinterpret the fact that our party considers the People's Army a "large school" for training a new type of socialist man to turn it into a reeducation center for bad people. All local party and mass organizations and the people and families are duty-bound to continue educating and encouraging youths to fulfill their duties, both at the time when they are in the Army as well as at the time when they return home to join the reserve force.

Work related to leadership and education in the People's Army is of exceptional importance to ensuring its political quality and firmly and constantly enhancing its revolutionary nature. We must pay great attention to making party organizations a core force and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations an assault force, as well as to providing troops at all units and schools with political and ideological indoctrination, especially education concerning the party's lines, viewpoints, and policies. Efforts must also be made to satisfactorily select, train, and foster the contingent of party

cadres and members and intensify party and political work in the armed forces along with constantly increasing the efficiency of this work.

Although political development is the basic task, it must be closely linked with development in the military, logistical, and technical fields. The more deeply it is introduced into all aspects of army construction and combat activities, the more clearly party-political work will display its vitality. Only through such activities as military training, combat readiness and combat, ensuring the living conditions of troops, guaranteeing technical conditions, and so forth can party-political work be developed with an ever richer content.

Thus, development must be comprehensive. Considering political development as the basic task is the perfect content of a principle that must be correctly understood and carried out to enhance the overall quality and fighting strength of the armed forces. We must avoid superficiality and one-sidedness which cause us to stress one aspect and neglect others or to give equal attention to all aspects, thereby failing to firmly grasp the most fundamental factors that constitute the nature of the People's Army.

5. Within the armed forces, efforts must be made to promote democracy, uphold discipline, and strengthen unity. This principle is derived from the very fine revolutionary tradition of our Army.

As a revolutionary army which was born and has grown up within the revolutionary movement of the masses, our Army has, right from the outset, conducted democratic activities with a feeling of cemented comradeship and a spirit of mutual assistance, affection, and respect among its members. Democratic activities have been developed with an ever richer content in the political, military, economic, and cultural fields and in both construction and combat. The broad and regular practice of democracy has developed an equal yet correct relationship between our cadres and soldiers and created an intimate and warm atmosphere in every unit without affecting discipline in work assignment and in the implementation of functions, directives, and orders. Our army discipline is very strict; and bureaucratic, militarist, and liberal behaviors meet with strong opposition. This is a trait that can only be found in a revolutionary army.

As far as discipline is concerned, an iron-clad discipline is invariably required of any army. Discipline is a source of fighting strength. However, a counterrevolutionary army can never have discipline and democracy at the same time—discipline based on democracy. This marks the difference in class nature between the two armies. Hence, there are two different types of discipline. The discipline of a counterrevolutionary army is coercive discipline while that of our Army is self-imposed discipline—"discipline based on comradeship, mutual respect, and the dynamic and creative characteristics of the struggle." (Footnote 2, "Complete Collection of V.I. Lenin's Works," Vol. 27, Su That Publishing House,



Hanoi, 1966, p 66) Therefore, it is very strict and just in the course of combat as well as other activities with or without the presence of commanders.

Bad democracy will not only weaken discipline but also sap internal unity, resulting in the loss of solidarity as characterized by back-stabbing remarks, secret grudges, jealousy, envy, and resentment.

As a result, we may realize that for the new army of the proletarian class and our people, democracy, discipline, and unity cannot be separated or allowed to oppose one another. Strengthening discipline must be carried out along with broadening democracy, and only by broadening democracy and upholding discipline will we be able to strengthen internal unity. The essence of democracy is the effort to provide political equality for all revolutionary military personnel, and respect the dignity and ensure the right to socialist democracy of all officers and combatants in their daily life activities. Today, democracy and unity must be combined with justice and openness so as to create conditions for officers and combatants to be informed, to discuss together, implement, and control tasks. We must pay special attention to ensuring the material and spiritual life of officers, combatants, and personnel of the lower level, especially those at basic units. We must seriously implement the campaign dubbed "a political day at basic units," organize the monthly "all military personnel conference," and promote the roles of mass organizations in the army to enhance their efficacy.

6. Regarding relations with the people, we must promote unity between the Army and the people. This is also a principle of the traditional relations of "the Army and people are like fish and water," which have been maintained for decades.

This principle stemmed from President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: "The state takes the people as a base," which was raised and drawn as a key lesson for the present revolutionary stage by the Sixth CPV Congress. The root of our Army's combat strength, past and future, still rests with the people. We must firmly rely on the people to fight and to construct. The people must take care of and build the Army; they must love, educate, assist, and treat members of the Army as their own relatives, while understanding that creating favorable conditions for the Army to fight and construct is their lofty obligation. The Army, in return, must respect, assist, and cherish the people. To fight to defend the people is the great task of the Army. Respecting the people is the most important aspect of army discipline.

A satisfactory education for both soldiers and the people will help strengthen their unity. This kind of education include knowledge of the revolutionary objectives and tasks, the characteristics of socialism and a new type of army, and the valuable tradition of our revolution, people, and Army. While carrying out education work, we should establish soldier-people brotherhood organizations and organize periodical soldier-people unity conferences in localities where Army units are stationed.

These are tasks of special significance. Leading and commanding officers of political organs of units (including mobile main force units) stationed in localities must actively maintain a close relationship with the local administration and mass organizations, study the people's situation, formulate plans and programs of action, strengthen coordination between soldiers and the people, and positively participate in various local building tasks. In so doing, they are participating in building the national rear service strategy and directly strengthening their units' rear services. We must pay attention to educating soldiers and making them understand the customs and habits of ethnic minority groups. In localities where ethnic minority people live, soldiers must implement the party policy on nationalities, bring civilization to the rural areas, and help localities promote culture and improve communications and other public projects, help the people to increase production without taking from them (even a needle or a length of thread). They must "repay what they borrowed and compensate what they damaged," thereby making "the people like, have confidence in, admire, and love them."

7. As for political and ideological education, it is necessary to instill in our troops the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This principle is typical of a revolutionary army.

In the concept of Marxism-Leninism, the working class is always part of a nation, and it is closely associated with the fate of that nation. Nevertheless, the enemy of the working class, its basic interests, and the conditions for its liberation have an international character. For the working class, class, national, and international interests are identical with one another. Therefore, the revolution in our country in general, and our Army in particular, always has national duties as well as internationalist obligations. As a result of this, education in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism reflects the objective requirements of the revolutionary cause and the nature of our system and Army.

Today, as the revolution in our country has entered a stage in which the entire country is advancing to socialism, patriotism takes on the content of socialist patriotism and internationalism, that of socialist internationalism. Education in patriotism and internationalism must be closely linked with education in the domestic and foreign lines and policies of our party.

Genuine patriotism is always displayed in the struggle for the survival and development of the nation in accordance with the rules of history. Faced with difficulties concerning the economy and life and with sabotage and pressure by reactionary forces, no patriotic citizen can remain an indifferent outsider and merely voice complaints and demands. Cadres and soldiers of the People's Army—a progressive component of the Vietnamese working class—should develop the spirit of patriotism,

strive to fulfill their duty of national defense, and actively participate in productive labor and economic construction so as to contribute to overcoming the difficulties facing the country.

The lofty spirit of internationalism requires that we fulfill all obligations toward fraternal countries and revolutionary movements in the world. The forms and methods of cooperation may vary to suit new developments of the situation, but the sentiments behind this always remain the same, forever pure and disinterested. We must always bear in mind Uncle Ho's teaching: "To help friends is to help ourselves." To do this is typical of advocates of the international concept of Marxism-Leninism.

8. Whatever the circumstance, we must ensure that our armed forces are always ready for combat and mobilization. This is a principle pertaining to the nature of the Army.

In the new stage, the revolution in our country has two strategic tasks—building and defending the country—as pointed out at the sixth party congress. In reality, hegemonist forces and imperialism have yet to renounce their long-term scheme of weakening and then subduing our people. These forces may continue to prolong their policy of confrontation, using military pressure and encircling and isolating us in order to bleed us and prevent us from concentrating efforts on developing the economy and improving the people's life. Therefore, the need to stand ready for combat and mobilization must be raised all the more urgently in order to protect our people's peaceful construction efforts and to successfully cope with all enemy-inspired eventualities.

Remaining ready for combat and military mobilization under the conditions of contemporary war require our armed forces to have a regular force whose numerical strength must be rational and whose quality must be high. High quality is a decisive factor for high combat readiness and for fighting victoriously. At the same time, to be ready for combat and for coping with all situations of war we must have a powerful, high-quality, well-organized, and closely managed reserve force that ensures timely military mobilization in order to quickly expand the armed forces whenever there is a war or the danger of war. Regular and reserve forces must be closely related and must help maintain our armed forces's high combat effectiveness and readiness. In order to ensure combat readiness, our armed forces—made up of both the regular and reserve forces and both the People's Army and the masses' armed elements—must be educated to constantly heighten their vigilance, strictly observe discipline, strengthen their organization and equipment, improve their tactical and technical skills, and ensure necessary material and technical reserves.

Organization, equipment, and technical skills are all important factors for directly deciding the militancy of the armed forces. An unstable and irrational military organization (form, structure, scale, and so on) will adversely affect unit building (both politically and militarily) and even combat readiness and militancy. Therefore, it is necessary to satisfactorily resolve the question of organization and equipment for troops to suit the combat tactics and all the aspects of the actual situation in our country.

Military training is an important task designed to ensure combat readiness for troops. Training is also designed to ensure victorious fighting. In training, we must fully understand the factor of combat readiness. We must understand the enemy totally; its abilities as well as its potentials. We should not overestimate or underestimate the enemy. We should not think of destroying the enemy with capabilities we do not possess. We must be very realistic in this regard. The contents and outcome of military training are put to a severe test during war. War will not tolerate anything that is sluggish and unrealistic. Therefore, in the training of troops, we must correctly observe the principle that training must be given only on those skills needed in war. As already mentioned in the party resolution, training "must be given in accordance with combat requirements and in a practical way to suit the actual enemy, terrain, and weather conditions on the battlefield, etc."

In combat training, we must make troops, on the one hand, master new combat tactics and, on the other hand, know how to apply previous war experiences in a creative way suitable to current enemy and friendly situations.

Principles for building the people's armed forces constitute an important part of the party's military line. The spirit and the basic contents of these principles have been cited in many party documents and have been put to test during the developmental process of our armed forces. Historical facts have attested to the correctness of these principles and have also shown that it is difficult to understand, carry out, and apply these principles.

During the growth of the armed forces, at certain times and in certain areas, there have been indications of negligence in observing the principles for building the people's armed forces, and this has resulted in disastrous consequences. These guiding principles should be reaffirmed. Meanwhile, due to new conditions and situations, we must supplement and further develop new methods in order to ensure that these principles are constantly and flexibly observed by the People's Army in its unit building and in combat, and that our Army's fine traditions do not fade away but instead continue to develop together with the momentum of our entire country's revolution.

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